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Part One
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BROTHER KILLS BROTHER

TWELVE-YEAR-OLD JAMES GRIFFIN TO ANSWER FOR MURDER.

Joseph, Seventeen Years Old, Stabbed to the Heart in a Quarrel over the Possession of a Baseball Mask—Walks Calmly into a Drug Store, Says He Is Not Much Hurt, Then Seeks a Doctor—James Runs Home and Throws Away the Knife.

A dispute between two brothers as to which should carry a baseball mask yesterday afternoon ended in the death of the elder at the hands of the younger.

The brothers were Joseph Griffin, seventeen years old, and James Griffin, twelve years old, of 317 East Eighty-eighth Street. They left home about 1:45 P. M. to go to Central Park to play baseball. Joseph carried the bat, mask, and glove. They walked together up Eighty-eighth Street to Second Avenue, and down to Eighty-sixth Street. There, in front of Charles Meyer's drug store, they began to quarrel. James wanted to carry the mask, but Joseph insisted upon carrying it. James struck Joseph and Joseph pushed James back. Then they clinched, and in the struggle James stabbed his brother with a penknife. He then ran away.

Joseph walked calmly into the drug store.

"I have been stabbed," he said, "but it isn't serious."

The druggist declined to treat him, as he had no authority to do so, but referred him to Dr. Elmer A. Miller of 242 East Eighty-sixth Street, whose office is two doors distant. Joseph asked the druggist to take care of his baseball outfit until he returned from the doctor. "I'll be back right away,' he said. The druggist advised him to take the things with him. Joseph then walked to Dr. Miller's office.

"I've been stabbed by my brother," he said, "and I think you had better do something for me. I don't believe the wound amounts to much."

Dr. Miller looked at the boy's wound and saw that it was in direct line with the apex of the heart. He knew then that if the knife blade had penetrated very deeply the injury was dangerous.

"Lie down on the lounge," said Dr. Miller. "This may take a little time to dress."

Joseph, who did not seem at all alarmed, obeyed, and Dr. Miller made haste to care for him. A moment later the boy became deathly pale, and Dr. Miller realized that his condition was critical. He obtained the boy's address, and telephoned to the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station to notify the boy's family. He then applied himself to the work of dressing the wound. The boy's eldest sister, Frances Griffin, soon arrived, and just as she reached his side he died. The knife had penetrated the heart.

Meanwhile, James had reached home. He went to a rear room and tossed his knife from a window into an adjoining yard, and then he went up stairs to his mother and three sisters and told them Joseph had stabbed himself. He said the wound was slight, and Joseph would soon return home, and they were waiting for him to come when a policeman delivered Dr. Miller's telephone message.

Dr. Miller, as soon as Joseph died, notified the policeman who was on post, and the policeman hurried to the police station and reported to Capt. Dean. The Captain, with two policemen, went immediately to Griffin's home and arrested James.

Mrs. Griffin, when she learned of her son's death, became hysterical, but after a while summoned up sufficient courage to go to Dr. Miller's house, where the body lay.

James accompanied Capt. Dean and the policemen to the police station. He did not seem much concerned when told his brother was dead, but gave his version of the quarrel.

"I left the house with my brother," he said, 'to go to Central Park to play ball. When we got to Eighty-sixth Street and Second Avenue, my brother had a baseball mask in his hand, which I wanted him to give to me. I had a penknife open in my hand at the time, and I made a grab for the mask, and while I was struggling to get it he knocked my arm up, and then he was stabbed with the knife. Then he started to go to the drug store, and I got scared and ran home and threw the knife out of a window."

Coroner Hoeber issued a permit for the removal of the body to the boy's home. He also directed that the youthful fratricide be turned over to the care of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Griffin will be arraigned in the Harlem Police Court this morning.

The police arrested and held as witnesses Frank Sense, a clerk in Meyer's drug store; William Smith of 1,142 Second Avenue, and Otto Held of 1,645 Second Avenue, who saw the boys scuffling, but none of them saw the stabbing

The Griffins occupy a tastefully furnished second flat and have always been regarded with esteem by their neighbors. Mrs. Griffin is a widow. Her husband, Edward J. Griffin, died about eight years ago. Joseph Griffin was employed by a photographer in Broadway, near Third Street, and the three sisters are employed in stores. James attended the East Eighty-eighth Street School His disposition, it was said yesterday, has always been quarrelsome, while his brother was generally liked.

SPANIARDS REPORT A VICTORY.

Cuban Insurgents Wreck a Train—Calixto Garcia Fired Upon.

HAVANA, July 19.—According to a report furnished by Gen. Bernal, the troops under his command have achieved a victory over a rebel force at Varona, near Martinas, Province of Pinar del Rio. The insurgent losses were 41 killed and 60 wounded. The troops lost 2 killed and 13 wounded.

A party of insurgents wrecked a passenger train near Puerto Principe by exploding dynamite on the track. One soldier and one passenger were killed, and four soldiers were wounded.

A report reaches here that the insurgent leaders Enrique Collazo, Regel Camaguey, and Calixto Garcia were treacherously fired upon by rebels near Holguin, but escaped unhurt.

MORE ARMS FOR THE CUBANS?

Yacht Believed to be a Filibuster Sails from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—What has every resemblance to a filibustering expedition got away from here this morning.

A schooner-rigged steam yacht came to anchor last evening in the Delaware River off Camden, N. J., and during the night about fifty-five men and a number of boxes were put aboard by a tug.

The yacht sailed early this morning, before any one could learn anything about her, and to-night should be out to sea if she steamed directly for the Delaware capes.

A Young Woman Found Dead.

A young woman was found dead in bed yesterday morning in her flat, at 300 Sixth Street, Brooklyn. When her effects were examined it was discovered that the woman's name was Millie Alice Blakesly and that her home was at Weymouth, Medina County, Ohio. On a washstand beside the bed were two bottles, one containing chloral and the other carbolic acid. There were no letters to sustain the opinion of the police that the woman had committed suicide.

VENEZUELAN SURPRISE EXPECTED

Mr. Storrow, It Is Said, Will Handle the British Without Mercy.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Something of a sensation in the Venezuelan dispute is expected in a day or two, possibly to-morrow, when a retort to the Pollock argument, which prefaced the British blue book, is delivered to the commission and made public simultaneously in this country and England. Up to this time the agents of the Caracas Government have contented themselves with putting up evidence before the Venezuelan Commission, and pointing out the numerous inconsistencies and false deductions in the British case, but since the distinguished Boston lawyer, James J. Storrow, has become associated with Mr. Scruggs in Venezuela's behalf the case has been whipped into legal shape, and a brief has been prepared which is understood to handle Lord Salisbury, Prof. Pollock, and the other British lawyers and diplomats without gloves.

It is said that Mr. Storrow has utterly demolished the vital points of the British contention and turned Prof. Pollock's favorite arguments directly against Lord Salisbury's pretensions.

In Mr. Storrow's few months' connection with the case its entire conduct has been changed from one of defense to that of most vigorous aggressiveness. It is said that Mr. Storrow was secured as associate counsel at the suggestion of Secretary Olney, whose classmate he was at Harvard Law School. In addition to being the chief legal adviser of the Bell Telephone Company and other great corporations, Mr. Storrow has always been a deep student in international law and foreign affairs. His library includes one of the few complete sets in this country of the Royal Geographical Society publications. He was a participant on the winning side of the controversy between Dana and Lawrence twenty years ago over the charge of plagiarism in editing Wheaton's "International Law."

LONDON, July 19.—The Daily News will to-morow publish an interview with James Bryce, M. P., the well-known author of "The American Commonwealth," on the subject of Anglo-American arbitration. Mr. Bryce's views on the question are optimistic.

He says that the dispatches exchanged by Lord Salisbury and Secretary of State Olney show that each side is sincerely desirous of an agreement that will be satisfactory to both. Lord Salisbury, he holds, is over-cautious, and has raised needless difficulties.

Mr. Bryce further said that he is in favor of submitting territorial disputes to the decision of an arbitration court. He approves the proposal for an appointment of a joint commission to settle the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary dispute.

SAILORS START A RIOT.

Indiana's Men Made a Day of It and Caused Trouble.

There was a small riot among twenty sailors of the battleship Indiana, who landed at New-Brighton, S. I., last night. The police reserves were called, and it was not until several shots had been fired that they succeeded in arresting four of the rioters.

The sailors of the battleship had gone for a day's outing. They had taken a cutter belonging to the Indiana, and had sailed up through the Kills, landing first at Elizabethport. While ashore the men drank freely and were unable to manage a boat.

While sailing down the Kills the boat stranded on rocks opposite the Newark Bay light, but was finally floated. While continuing on the voyage the boat was steered wildly through the Kills, the drunken sailors singing merily and letting the boat take care of herself.

When opposite Sailors' Snug Harbor the cutter was run head on into a coal barge lying at anchor, and had a narrow escape from destruction. The sailors continued down the Kills, and landed at Butterfield's dock.

While ashore the sailors engaged in a fight. Policeman Samuel Lake attempted to make an arrest and was mobbed by the companions of the man. It was not until he used his club to good effect that he subdued one of the prisoners.

On the way to court one of the men who had been in the boat and said he was E. W. Smith of Elizabethport, N. J., drew a dirk knife and was about to stab the policeman through the back when he was disarmed by a number of citizens. A hurry call for the reserves was then sent in, and when they arrived they found the sailors scattered in all directions.

Three of them jumped on board of the cutter and were leaving the dock when the police fired several shots, which caused the men to return. They were arrested and were taken before Justice Van Vechten, where they gave their names as Sailors Wilson, Foster, and Demarest. The four prisoners were locked up at the West Brighton Police Station for a further hearing to-day. The sixteen other men succeeded in returning to their ship.

M'CARTHY MUST FACE JUSTICE.

Money-Order Clerk, Arrested in Mexico, to be Tried Here.

Charles J. McCarthy, a money-order clerk in Station L of the General Post Office in this city, who fled after embezzling a large amount of money-order funds, has been arrested in Mexico City, Mexico, as told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, and will be extradited and brought back to this city for trial.

McCarthy's shortage was discovered in January. He had turned in only a portion of moneys received for money orders, making false returns, and had collected for his own benefit orders sent to dead persons, and had also forged orders outright. His shortages were made good by the surety company by which he was bonded, but he was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields, who placed him under heavy bonds. Then he jumped his bail and went South.

Leroy Harris, who is serving a five years' sentence for crimes similar to those of McCarthy, was also a clerk in Station L. Superintendent Elliott of the Money Order Department says he hopes Station L has graduated its last of this species of experts.

REPORTED DROWNING OF BROTHERS

Sheehan Boys of Paterson Said to Have Sunk in Greenwood Lake.

NEWARK, N. J., July 19.—It was reported in this city to-night that a double drowning occurred at Greenwood Lake this afternoon. Two twin brothers named Sheehan, sons of a wealthy silk manufacturer of Paterson, are the victims.

They were bathing when one of them was seized with cramps, and, throwing up his hands, cried for assistance. His brother went to his aid, and the drowning boy clutched him. Then they sank, clasped in each other's arms. The bodies were recovered.

An effort was made in Paterson to-night to learn something about the drowning, but nothing could be ascertained. Greenwood Lake is ten miles from this city, and no information could be obtained from that place this evening.

A Revolt in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 19.—While the sound-money newspapers and politicians are giving a support more or less lukewarm to the nominees of the Chicago Convention, the movement among merchants, bankers, and furnace men to organize against the free-silver crusade is on the increase. Montgomery's sound-money Democrats voiced their discontent with the platform and nominees last night. Birmingham and the rest of North Alabama have made no public expression yet, but papers have been signed by those who disapprove of Bryan and his platform, and who publicly will say so after the State election, Aug. 3. The main effort of the sound-money Democrats will be to secure sound-money Congressmen, the State machinery being in the hands of the free silverites.

MR. VANDERBILT IMPROVES

CONDITION BETTER THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE THE ATTACK.

Both Bulletins Issued Yesterday by Drs. McLane and Draper Were of an Encouraging Nature—The Cool Air a Boon for the Patient—Sleeping Quietly Last Night, Dr. McLane Said—Expects that His Improvement Will Be Slow.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., gained in strength yesterday. The bulletin of the morning was:

Sunday, July 19, 10:30 A. M.
Mr. Vanderbilt passed a comfortable night. His condition remains the same as at last report.
JAMES W. McLANE, M. D.
W. H. DRAPER, M. D.

The night bulletin issued at 10:10 o'clock was:

Mr. Vanderbilt has passed a very comfortable day, and his condition is better this evening than at any time since his attack on Tuesday.
J. W. McLANE, M. D.
W. H. DRAPER, M. D.

Dr. McLane stated at 11:30 that Mr. Vanderbilt was sleeping quietly and no more bulletins would be issued until to-day.

Drs. Delafield and Janeway spent the day out of town and consequently took no part in the consultations.

Dr. McLane sleeps in the Vanderbilt house for two reasons—that he may be in call during the night if the nurses should perceive any turn for the worse and because his own residence, 51 West Thirty-eighth Street, is ready to be closed for the Summer. Dr. McLane had made preparations for going on an extended vacation and would probably have started last Wednesday had not Mr. Vanderbilt been taken ill the day before. The doctor had discontinued regular office hours and had arranged for his patients to receive other attendance.

Dr. McLane, after declining to go into particulars about Mr. Vanderbilt's condition or to supplement the statements contained in the bulletins, was asked:

"Do you think that Mr. Vanderbilt can be moved to Newport in two or three weeks?"

"I can't tell; I don't know," he replied. "Improvement in such cases as this is very slow."

Harry Payne Whitney called at the house morning and afternoon. He and Miss Vanderbilt went walking in Central Park toward evening.

"The cool air is doing Mr. Vanderbilt good," said Mr. Whitney. "He is resting quietly to-day."

"Father is resting easier to-day," said Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr. "We are better satisfied with his condition."

Young Mr. Vanderbilt is rather hollow-cheeked and sallow, and he walks with a perceptible limp. Otherwise he is almost well again.

Men, women, and children peered through the ten-foot iron railings until one of the two patrolmen on duty told them to go on. Then their places were taken by others. The Sunday promenade was crowded as usual. Every person who goes by on foot, in a carriage, or on a bicycle examines the house curiously.

Frank Work came down Fifth Avenue in a buggy behind his twelve-thousand-dollar pair of trotters. As soon as the wheels struck the tanbark at Fifty-ninth Street, Mr. Work pulled them in and drove slowly by. He turned into West Fifty-seventh Street and almost stopped. Then, seemingly reconsidering an intention, he drove briskly away.

The footman attending the Fifty-seventh Street entrance, the only one that is in use by members of the family and visitors, keeps one wing of the doors open about two feet, and stands, or sits, near the aperture, so that he can see the steps and is on view to the passers-by. Many a person going by glances at the footman, hesitates in his walk, and then deflects his course up the steps to inquire how Mr. Vanderbilt is. The man in the doorway usually makes some dryly polite response that discourages further advances.

Prayers for the speedy recovery of Mr. Vanderbilt were offered at all the services held in the Protestant Episcopal Mission, 611 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, yesterday.

The pastor in charge of the mission, the Rev. Dr. G. Cliston, preached in the morning on "The Sweet, Consoling Influence of Affliction," after which a prayer was offered for the speedy recovery of Mr. Vanderbilt, who is deeply interested in the work of the mission. The mission was established last February at the request of Mr. Vanderbilt, for the porters employed on the Vanderbilt system, and their families.

FORGETS ALL ABOUT HIMSELF.

Even When Identified Spencer Doesn't Know Who He Is.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—A curious case of loss of memory was made public yesterday by the identity of the victim being discovered. A well-dressed young man accosted a policeman on the street March 6, and told him that he was lost and had no recollection of who he was or where he came from. The man was sober, perfectly rational, and, aside from his loss of memory, well balanced mentally. The man's entire past life was completely erased from his mind and he had no recollection of anything prior to the time he spoke to the policeman.

He was sent to the Philadelphia Hospital, and, as he was well educated and remembered what he had learned, he was made clerk to the chief physician of the institution. The name, "George Brant" was given to him, and until yesterday he was known by that name. Dr. Robinson, of Lawrence, Kan., a young resident physician at the hospital, happened into the chief physician's office and recognized "George" as a fellow townsman and college chum named Herbert C. Spencer.

Spencer is the son of Seiden P. Spencer of Lawrence, Kan., and the last his family heard from him was in Washington, D. C., Jan. 27. Mr. Spencer was telegraphed for and is now on his way here to take his son home. Spencer's disease is known as amnesia, or mind blindness, Spencer had no recollection of Robinson and could recall nothing of his past life when it was repeated to him. Dr. Easterley, another townsman of Spencer, also identified him.

MRS. SPELLESSY'S PRACTICAL JOKE.

Gave Away Frank C. Mason's Horse and Carriage.

William O'Brien, thirty-two years old, of 9 Court Square, Brooklyn, and William Foote, twenty-eight, of Bay Eleventh Street, were arrested yesterday afternoon on complaint of Frank C. Mason, Superintedent of Police Telegraph, who charged them with stealing his horse and carriage, valued at $300. The property was in their possession when they were arrested.

They claimed that they received it from Mrs. Spellessy, who lives in the same house with them on Bay Eleventh Street. She informed them, they said, that the rig belonged to her husband.

After having made this explanation the young men were discharged. Mrs. Spellessy refused to make any statement further than to say it was only a joke.

A BIT OF DIPLOMATIC HISTORY.

How the Policy of the United States Toward Japan Was Changed.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The change in Japanese Ministers, which has just been made, brings to mind an interesting chapter of diplomatic history which has never been published Mr. Kurino, the retiring Minister, as is well known, maintained the most friendly personal and official relations with Mr. Gresham during that gentleman's tenure of office. They were upon intimate terms almost from the time they first met, and, in addition to the important treaty which they negotiated and signed, it is safe to say that the notable part played by the United States during the Chinese-Japanese war was due more to their cordial friendship than to any other cause.

And yet it is a curious fact that at the time of Mr. Kurino's arrival in this country, which was almost coincident with the declaration of hostilities in the East, the views of Mr. Cleveland and his Secretary of State regarding the pending struggle were, if anything, unfavorable to Japan. It may be remembered that about that time a Chicago newspaper made a fierce attack on Mr. Gresham because it was alleged that he had sent a telegram to the American Minister at Tokio, intimating that this Government viewed Japan's warlike attitude with disfavor. The words of the dispatch, as quoted by the Chicago paper, had almost the appearance of an unprovoked and wanton affront to Japan.

Of course the enemies of the Administration made the most of the matter, and although the statement was unofficially denied, it did not fail to attract a great deal of attention. Now that the incident is a part of history there is no harm in saying that there was some foundation for the charge made by the Chicago paper. It is almost superfluous to say whether the President or the Secretary of State had any intention of needlessly wounding the Japanese susceptibilities, but the fact is that for the moment both of them misunderstood the situation in the East. They had conceived the idea that Japan was on the point of attacking Corea, and, as the latter country was, after a fashion, a protégé of the United States, the American Government was informed that the President would view with concern the inauguration by Japan of war upon her weak and defenseless neighbor. This action was impulsive, and hardly to be defended from a diplomatic standpoint. The motive which promoted it, the desire to protect a weak people against aggression, was, no doubt, commendable, but for the moment it seriously hazarded the good relations of the United States and Japan, and imperiled American influence in the East.

The fact that harmful consequences were averted was due largely to the good relations which were established between the Secretary of State and the new Japanese Minister Mr. Kurino, almost immediately upon the arrival of the latter in this country. Mr. Gresham's character is well known—generous, impulsive, at times almost quixotic. Had he been allowed to continue under the impression that Japan was oppressing Corea, it is impossible to say what serious results might have followed. Certainly the least would have been the loss of the great moral influence which the United States undoubtedly possesses in the East.

Happily this danger was averted when Mr. Gresham and Mr. Kurino met. Fact and frankness scored a triumph. The Secretary showed that he was not afraid to acknowledge a mistake, and, in consequence, the United States achieved for itself a name in the East of which every American has good reason to be proud, especially when he contrasts it with the selfishness which marked the action of almost every European power at that critical period in Eastern history.

FOR SWINDLING A RAILROAD.

C. A. Edwards of Seattle Had Counterfeit Tickets When Arrested.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 19.—Charles A. Edwards, son of C. A. Edwards, United States Commissioner in Alaska, and well known in journalistic circles as the former editor of The Spokane Sunday Sun, was arrested yesterday on the charge of complicity in a swindle by which the Great Northern Railway Company has been defrauded of a large sum of money.

A number of trainmen in the employ of the Great Northern have been dismissed and will probably be arrested when sufficient evidence against them is obtained. Edwards's plan, it is alleged, was to sell tickets at greatly reduced rates, and, in collusion with the train crews, smuggle his passengers through in baggage cars. A number of conductors also habitually neglected to punch tickets, which, it is said, they turned over to Edwards and his associates to be resold at cheap rates.

A bunch of counterfeit tickets was found among Edwards's effects, and it is believed that he operated a printing office, from which hundreds of bogus tickets were turned out. The railway officials have been working on the case for some time, but the evidence gathered is still incomplete, the arrest of Edwards, who was about to leave the country, having precipitated matters.

FATAL FALL OF AN AERONAUT.

Lost Hold of His Parachute Bar and Dropped 200 Feet.

WOODBURY, N. J., July 19.—At Washington Park to-day were about 40,000 excursionists from this place and surrounding towns. One of the features of the amusement programme was a balloon ascension. When "Prof." Charles Raymond, who is known as "The Boy Aeronaut," stepped into his balloon there was hardly standing room in the park.

He ascended in the air to the height of several hundred feet, when a hole was torn in his balloon. The balloon cut loose, the parachute floated eastward, and Raymond amused the crowd with acrobatic feats. When he was about 200 feet from the ground his hand slipped and he lost his hold on the bar of the parachute.

His body fell to the ground, and as it was descending there was the greatest excitement in the excursion park. Some women fainted, others screamed and became hysterical, and there was a small-sized panic. All the other amusements were stopped. When Raymond was picked up he was unconscious. One of his arms was broken, one knee was dislocated, and he was badly injured internally. The doctors who attended him said that he could not recover.

MASTER TRAINOR'S BUCKING PONY.

It Threw Him over Its Head and Stepped on Him.

BAYONNE, N. J., July 19.—Master John Trainor of 119 West Twenty-second Street has for some time been bothering his papa to buy him a pony. Mr. Trainor yesterday complied with the request of his boy, who is nine years old.

Master John had never ridden a pony, but he had no doubt of his ability to do so. His father placed him on the animal, which began immediately to kick and plunge. Finally it bucked in approved Texas style, and young Trainor went over the pony's head. The pony stepped on him several times and he was badly injured.

Fire in a Railway Station.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y., July 19.—A fire was discovered at 5:20 o'clock this afternoon in the station of the suburban branch of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, in this place, by Station Agent G. H. Kerr. He at once gave an alarm, and a number of the members of the New-York Athletic Club, who were in the vicinity, many of the residents of the Manor, and the E. T. Dilliland Hose Company, ran to the fire. It was soon extinguished, but not until it had caused damage estimated at $800. It originated in the storeroom in the station building.

North Carolina Paper Bolts.

SOUTHPORT, N. C., July 19.—The Southport Leader has bolted the Chicago ticket. It terms the Chicago platform a mixture of communism, flatism, and repudiation.

TROLLEYS JUMP TRACKS

MANY NASSAU RAILROAD PASSENGERS IN DANGER.

Seven Injured in One Accident and One in Another—In Each Instance the Motorman Was Driving His Car Around a Curve at a High Rate of Speed—One Motorman Arrested for Criminal Negligence on Charge by a Company Official.

Two trolley cars of the Nassau Railroad Company, in Brooklyn, jumped the track yesterday because they were being driven at an excessive rate of speed. In one accident seven persons were injured; in the other only one was seriously hurt.

The most serious accident was at the curve at Thirty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue at 10 o'clock last night. The car was going at a speed of fifteen miles an hour to make up lost time, being several minutes behind on its trip to the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry.

Forty-seven passengers were on board. They were thrown violently about as the car ran into the ditch at the side of the street.

The Injured.

The injured are:

DONOHUE, PATRICK, conductor, forty-seven years old, of 406 Fourth Avenue; bruised about back; spine injured; taken to the Norwegian Hospital.

DOUGHERTY, JOHN, twenty-four years old, Thirty-seventh Street and Ninth Avenue; injured about arms and body.

GRAY, Mrs. CHARLES, thirty years old, of 231 Thirty-fourth Street; bruised about the hips.

HERRNSTADT, WILLIAM, thirty years old, of Clarkson Street, Flatbush; injured about head and ribs.

HOOTON, Mrs. AMELIA, twenty-five years old, of Clarkson Street, Flatbush; shoulders injured.

ROBERTS, Mrs. E., twenty-five years old, of Bath Avenue and Bay Thirteenth Street; legs injured.

SISKIND, Mrs. BERTHA, thirty years old, of 406 Cherry Street, New-York; arms injured.

All the injured were attended by Ambulance Surgeon Mathewson of the Norwegian Hospital, and were taken to their homes, except Conductor Donohue, who was so severely injured that he had to be taken to the hospital.

Donohue, the conductor, was thrown into the street.

The police were quickly on the ground. In a short time they had an ambulance and the surgeon was busy for an hour.

Word of the accident was quickly sent to the office of the company, and its officials hastened to the place. They were made fully acquainted with all the details of the accident, and after they had questioned the passengers and found that they all agreed that the accident was due to the carelessness of the motorman, Edward Tobin, an Inspector employed by the company, caused the arrest of the motorman, Daniel Maloney of 148 Fifth Avenue, on the charge of criminal carelessness.

Patrolman Knight took the motorman to the Fourth Avenue Station, where he was locked up. He will be arraigned before Justice Tighe in the Butler Street Police Court this morning.

It was on this same road that an accident happened Sunday, June 7. The accident at that time was at Thirty-ninth Street, between Third and Second Avenues. Twenty-two passengers were more or less injured and two lost their lives.

The other accident yesterday happened while a car was rounding the curve at Ocean Avenue and Avenue F at 9:45 last night.

The car was on its way from Coney Island to the Eastern District of Brooklyn and was bowling along at a high rate of speed under the control of Motorman Joseph Breslin of 113 Albany Avenue, Brooklyn. He did not slacken his car's speed as he approached the curve, and in endeavoring to round it the car jumped the track.

The car was well filled with passengers, and Carl Hang of 3 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Ellen Denny of 41 Stockton Street, Brooklyn, with her baby in her arms, were thrown from the car to the street.

Mr. Hang received wounds about his shoulders and sides and had his scalp badly cut. He was attended by an ambulance surgeon and taken to his home.

Mrs. Denny and her baby escaped with only a slight shaking up.

Trolley Car No. 354 of the Nassau Line, knocked down James A. Gardiner, twenty-five years old, of 81 Marion Street, yesterday. His left knee was severely injured. He was taken home.

Trolley Car No. 122 of the Nassau line was in collision with Car 821 of the Third Avenue line at Third Avenue and Fifteenth Street, yesterday. John Mahen, twenty-four years old, was standing on the steps of the car. He was caught by the trolley rope and thrown to the ground, receiving injuries to his left leg.

Walter Turner Dies from Accident.

Walter Turner of 1,173 Fulton Street died in the Seney Hospital last night from injuries received last Tuesday. He was riding a horse on Seventh Avenue, and at First Street a trolley car ran into the horse and Turner was thrown into the street. The horse was severely injured.

DEAD IN HER ROOM.

Mrs. Jordan Had Not Been Seen Since Thursday.

Mrs. Barbara Jordan, seventy-five years old, of 131 West Twenty-eighth Street, was found dead in her room yesterday morning by some of the inmates of the house. She was last seen alive Thursday. Attention was drawn to her room by the odor from her decomposing body.

Mrs. Jordan was a widow and deaf. She lived alone, keeping a little dog, which, by its barking, when a knock came to the door, warned the old lady that she was wanted. She had enough money to pay her rent, and by doing odd bits of work procured her food.

As Mrs. Jordan was accustomed to remain in her room at times for several days, her absence after Thursday was not noted until yesterday. Then her door was broken down, and she was found dead on a sofa.

The old lady had been an occupant of the house, where she had had a room on the third floor, only two months. Her nephew, Frederick Raisner, of 219 West Twenty-eighth Street, was notified of her death, and he took charge of the body.

WIFE MURDER IN THE STREET.

James French of Rockford, Ill., Tried to Kill Himself, but Failed.

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 19.—James French, a tailor, met his wife on the street in a fashionable part of the city this afternoon, and fired eight shots into her body, killing her.

Albert Barker, a prominent citizen, was shot in the wrist while grappling with French, who ran through the streets eight blocks, pursued by an angry mob of 300 people.

He held the mob at bay on the river front, and after firing the contents of two revolvers without serious results, he shot himself through the head and jumped into the river. French was dragged out, resuscitated, and taken to the county jail through the mob, which made strong threats of lynching.

His wound is not fatal. Jealousy was the cause of the murder.

NO CAMP MEETINGS FOR HIM.

The Rev. John C. Campbell Says a Vacation Is for Recuperation.

At the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church last evening a large and fashionable audience assembled to hear the pastor, the Rev. Dr. John W. Campbell, deliver a sermon on "Vacations at Home and Abroad." Dr. Campbell is about to take a vacation from his pastoral duties and chose a subject appropriate to the season. He confined his remarks principally to the manner in which he intended to spend his vacation.

"The Governing Board of this church has, like other wise boards of other churches, unanimously decided to give the minister a vacation, and I shall hasten to improve this opportunity to go back to scenes of my boyhood on the farm," he said. "Later I shall go to the place where I am ever a welcome guest, and where I met and married my wife. It is an ideal spot—a farm almost in a village, and near it is a large lake, where every stroke of the oar brings one to a different scene of woodland and meadow, mountain and glen.

"My daughter May has for some time past been enjoying these delights and has acquired some power with the oar and at swimming.

"I shall do little, if any, preaching, for I think it hardly fair to use my strength at camp meetings and at lecturing, when I am supposed to be recuperating for the benefit of my own flock."

ALLEGED DIAMOND THIEF CAUGHT.

Kelly Had Stolen Jewelry in His Possession.

Detectives Frazee and Jackson of the Macdougal Street Police Station arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday another man whom they charged with having been implicated in the theft of $5,000 worth of diamonds belonging to F. A. Watson and Miss Eliza Watson of 51 East Thirty-fourth Street, which were stolen from the steamship St. Louis last Wednesday morning.

William Doyle and Joseph Flynn have already been held for trial and are locked up awaiting the calling of their cases.

The detectives told Magistrate Flammer that when Doyle was trying to evade arrest he threw away a five-pointed diamond star hairpin valued at $900. They learned that Martin Kelly, eighteen years old, of 300 West Houston Street, picked the star up and gave it to a man who sold it for $30 and then divided the proceeds with him. They arrested Kelly Saturday night on Houston Street. Magistrate Flammer remanded Kelly until to-day.

25 HORSES ESCAPE DEATH BY FIRE.

Lively Scenes in a Burning Stable on New Chambers Street.

The two-story frame building used as a stable, and owned by Edward L. Carey, at 76 New Chambers Street, took fire at 1:15 o'clock yesterday morning. In the building were twenty-five horses and a stock of hay and feed. All the animals were on the ground floor. Mr. Carey's employes who were on duty, and several volunteers, with the police and firemen, rushed into the building, and rescued the horses. With the characteristic stubbornness of animals in a fire, the horses resisted their rescuers, and it was difficult to get them out. The men threw coats and blankets over the heads of the animals, blinding them, the halters were slipped, and the horses, as fast as they were gotten out, ran loose in the streets

The loss on building and hay and feed will not exceed $3,000, which is covered by insurance. None of the horses was singed or received a scratch. The origin of the fire is unknown.

LONG BRANCH PASTOR MISSING.

The Rev. George Williams Is Believed to be Demented.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 19.—The Rev. George Williams, who left here last Monday, failed to return to-day and fill his pulpit. Mr. Williams notified his wife by postal card Friday, after five days' absence, that he would return Saturday.

Two members of his church, at the solicitation of Mrs. Williams, went to New-York Friday to search for the missing preacher. They called at all the hospitals and the house of the friend he went to visit, but failed to get any tidings.

It is generally believed here that Mr. Williams has become deranged from overwork, as he has labored hard since taking charge of the First Baptist Church. He has three children.

KEPT THE BURGLAR IN A ROOM.

L. A. Skinner Held a Door Shut Until a Policeman Arrived.

As Lewis A. Skinner of 1,245 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, was about to retire at midnight Saturday, he heard a noise in a room on an upper floor.

Upon going up stairs he found a strange man in the room. Hastily pulling the door shut, Mr. Skinner gave an alarm, and held the door closed until a policeman could be summoned and the intruder arrested.

At Police Headquarters the prisoner said he was Adolph Roler and lived in Baltimore. He also said he had never committed a crime before. When searched, however, a jimmy and a bunch of skeleton keys were found in his pockets. He is held for examination.

FOUGHT ON STATEN ISLAND TRAIN.

Windows Broken and Passengers in a Panic—Two Arrests Made.

There was a lively fight on a train on the Amboy Division of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad last night.

Three men engaged in it. They caused a panic among the passengers by breaking the windows and throwing at one another anything within reach.

When the train reached St. George two of the fighters were arrested and locked up. They were James Diggin and Andrew F. Sodan of this city.

Water Caused an Explosion.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., July 19.—While John Meagher, a fireman in the Orford Copper Works, was at work last night, he drew the refuse from a furnace and turned the hose on it. The molten matter exploded with great force, knocking him to the ground and inflicting painful injuries. The doctor who attended him said that the injuries would prove serious. Meagher is twenty-eight years old and married.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Forest fires are raging throughout the country north of Seattle, in Washington, Idaho, and British Columbia. Millions of feet of timber have been destroyed, and in numerous mining camps great damage is being done. The smoke at Rossland and other towns is so dense that many citizens are flocking to Seattle for relief.

—The east wing of the Second Presbyterian Church, at Portsmouth, Ohio, was shattered by an explosion of gunpowder Saturday night. This was the fourth attempt within a week to blow up public buildings there, and the most successful one. William Lloyd was arrested on suspicion and narrowly escaped lynching.

—In the United States Supreme Court at Santa Fé Saturday, Judge Laughlin sentenced James Addison Peralta-Reavis, convicted of conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with the Peralta land grant case, to two years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $5,000.

—Three persons lost their lives in the fire which destroyed the barns of the Chicago City Railway Company Saturday night: Frank Crosby, tow boy; W. L. Elwell, driver, and Patrick Marlin, conductor.

—Gen. Rosecrans, President of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, announces that the annual reunion will take place at Rockford, Ill., Sept. 23 and 24.

—The Souvenir Sugar Refinery, at Donaldsville, La., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $75,000.

THE POPULISTS FIGHTING

DIVIDED INTO TWO FACTIONS, BRYANITES AND ANTI-BRYANITES.

Strong Opposition to the Scheme of Indorsing the Chicago Ticket—Leaders Against Giving Everything and Getting Nothing in Return—"Middle-of-the-Road" Men Fear Somebody May Stampede the Convention with a Bryan Speech.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 19.—Not more than 300 of the 1,300 delegates to the Populist Convention that will be held here this week have arrived, and these are individual members, who constitute the advance guard of a number of delegations from the South and West. It is too early to predict what decision the convention may reach on the proposition of indorsing the Chicago ticket, but from the surface indications to-day it would appear that the sentiment for Bryan will be very strong. His friends may be in a majority when the roll shall be called.

The leaders who are here are divided in their preference. Some are enthusiastic in Bryan's support. Among these are Gen. J. B. Weaver of Iowa, who made the race for the Presidency on the Populist ticket four years ago. Others—and among these are Mr. Taubeneck, the Chairman of the National Committee—impatiently repudiate the suggestion of Mr. Bryan's name, and assert that his nomination would fall like a wet blanket upon the party.

There was talk to-day of a bolt if Bryan should be nominated. Bolting, or what is tantamount to bolting, has become the fashion in this campaign, and the Populist leaders who oppose Bryan discuss the probability of a bolt in their convention with more indifference than they would feel perhaps but for the object lessons presented to them by the Republican and Democratic Conventions.

Whom the bolters would select in these circumstances they do not say. They have not gone so far as to consider the question. They do not hesitate to say, however, that a bolt would cause the silverites to lose the Electoral votes of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Florida, and certainly result in the election of McKinley.

There is but one thing the anti-Bryan men fear—that is a possibility that some one may make a ringing speech, full of apt allusions to the "Boy Orator of the Platte," and his long devotion to silver, that may sweep the convention off its feet and bring about his nomination in a whirlwind of enthusiasm, such as Bryan himself caused at Chicago.

In such an event the list of malcontents might be so reduced as to make a bolt impossible; but this is not expected.

The opposition to Bryan springs from two causes. The first cause is the complete obliteration of the party which would follow his nomination

AWAITING HANNA'S COMING

REPUBLICANS ANXIOUS TO LEARN ABOUT HEADQUARTERS.

Definite Information as to Whether This City or Chicago Will Be the Real Base of Operations Not Expected Until the Arrival of Mr. McKinley's Manager in Chief—Mr. Platt's Sunday Visitors at the Oriental Hotel.

Some day this week, possibly Wednesday, Mark A. Hanna, Chairman of the Republican National Committee and manager in chief of McKinley's campaign, is expected to reach this city. When he comes there will be some one in town who knows what sort of a headquarters will be opened here and when business will begin. Until his arrival no one expects any definite information on this and other interesting questions connected with the McKinley campaign.

Some politicians went to Manhattan Beach yesterday to see Mr. Platt and talk of the coming political battle. One of them was Frederick S. Gibbs, member of the Republican National Committee for New-York. Another was Park Commissioner Timothy L. Woodruff of Brooklyn, who is credited with an ambition to be Lieutenant Governor. Others were ex-Police Justice Meade, ex-Senator Joseph Aspinall of Brooklyn, and ex-Assemblyman J. S. Whipple of Cattaraugus County. They found Mr. Platt on the piazza of his hotel enjoying the sea breezes, and apparently not deeply troubled over political matters. If Mr. Platt had any information as to the National campaign he did not impart it to his visitors.

The politicians are somewhat interested to know whether the headquarters which will be in this city or that in Chicago will be the real basis of operations. They said that while Chicago is claiming to be the location of the real circus tent, with New-York for a side show, the indications are that the heavyweights in politics will gather here. Secretary William McKinley Osborne will be here, and so will Mr. Manley, it is announced. Senator Quay, who does not usually work in a subordinate position in National campaigns, and Mr. Fessenden of Connecticut, Mr. Sewall, Mr. Hobart, the Vice Presidential candidate, and Mr. Platt, will "operate" from this city.

This has led some to think that New-York will be the real basis of operations, while Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, who is to be in charge of the Chicago headquarters, will be supposed to keep in touch with the situation in the Western States. Mr. Payne has in other campaigns proved a useful member of the committee, in essentially the same line of work. In 1892 he, with R. G. Evans of Minnesota, was made responsible for the management of the campaign in a half dozen or more Western States.

The real headquarters this year will, of course, be in the building where Mr. Hanna hangs his hat, and until he decides whether to camp on the shore of Lake Michigan or in this city, the question will be open to discussion.

No one knows how large the "Advisory" Committee is to be, and a story has been going around that Mr. Hanna had decided to dispense with this body, although this seems hardly possible to those who know what an "Advisory" Committee really has to do with a campaign.

This body is not selected from members of the National Committee. They are usually from the Eastern States. Their chief function is to raise cash. Often the men selected have great wealth, some of which they are willing to contribute. They are selected with that idea in the minds of those who name them, and from that time on they are supposed to do the bulk of the "fat frying." Hence, unless Mr. Hanna has in sight all the cash he thinks he is going to need, the politicians say he is not likely to try to manage his campaign without an "Advisory" Committee.

McKINLEY GOING TO CLEVELAND.

He Will Leave Canton To-day to be Absent Four Days.

CANTON, Ohio, July 19.—Major McKinley will go to Cleveland to-morrow, and it is not probable he will return to Canton before Thursday afternoon. His promise to go to Cleveland to take part in the centennial exercises is of long standing. The occasion is one of dignity and importance, the purpose of it being to observe in a fitting way the one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the Western Reserve. Wednesday will be Founders' Day, and on that day the formal inauguration ceremonies will take place.

After participating in the public functions of Founders' Day at Cleveland, Major McKinley will go to Alliance on the day following to spend a few hours at Mount Union College. This will finish his little tour, and he will be back in Canton Thursday night, where he doubtless will remain until he shall go to the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, in Minneapolis, in September.

He may run up to Cleveland occasionally, but it will be for a single night or a few hours only. Major McKinley does not propose, if he can help it, to be turned from his purpose of spending the time between now and election at his own home. He still is averse to taking the stump, and thinks that there will be no occasion for him to do so.

The Republicans expect to conduct a strong speaking campaign. Major McKinley's managers, in looking over the list of available speakers, find that they have more than fifty men of wide acquaintance and established reputation upon whom they can call. In addition to these well-known "spell-binders," there are a hundred and fifty men who have reputations in their own and neighboring States for campaign oratory of uncommon excellence.

Ex-President Harrison, Senator J. B. Foraker, Thomas B. Reed, Senator Thurston, Charles Emory Smith, Henry Cabot Lodge, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, J. P. Dolliver, Senator Sherman, Gov. Hastings, and Chauncey M. Depew will be expected to do heavy work. Already these men have received letters from scores of cities and committees asking them to make speeches, but it is likely that when the National Committee shall get to work in its headquarters all arrangements for meetings will be made through the medium of its bureau.

Several committees have been to see ex-President Harrison, and a number have called upon Senator Foraker. It is understood that Senator Foraker has promised to go to the Pacific Slope, and that Gen. Harrison will make a tour of some of the Western States.

INGALLS TRYING TO GET BACK.

Making Progress in His Fight for the Kansas Senatorship.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 19.—A tremendous effort is being made by the Republican leaders to defeat the re-election of John J. Ingalls to the United States Senate because he refuses to stand on the St. Louis platform. He advocates bimetallism and will ignore the St. Louis platform and make his fight on the platform adopted at Minneapolis in 1892. He yesterday captured half a dozen Legislative Conventions. His opponents are circulating the following extract from the report of an interview with Ingalls:

> We cannot disguise the truth that we are on the verge of a revolution. On one side is capital formidably entrenched in privileges, arrogant, demanding new concessions, enriched by domestic levy, and adjusting all values to its own standard. On the other side is labor, asking for employment, starving in the cities, but determined to overthrow a system by which the rich are growing richer, the poor poorer—a system which gives Vanderbilt wealth beyond dreams of avarice and condemns the poor to poverty, which has no refuge from starvation but the grave.

Apparently the circulation of this matter is not hurting Ingalls.

BRYAN HEARS A EULOGY.

Praise for Him in His Church—The Question of Headquarters.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 19.—Mr. and Mrs. Bryan attended services at the First Presbyterian Church this morning and listened to a sermon by a young minister eulogistic of the Democratic nominee. This is the church in which Mr. Bryan teaches a Bible class, but he omitted his duties in that connection to-day. There was no unusual number of people present. After the services were over Mr. Bryan shook hands with a number of the congregation and was then driven to his home.

The makers of Bryan cigars and Bryan whisky are legion, and each and every one of them is anxious for the candidate to try his wares. It may be said in this connection that Mr. Bryan neither drinks spirituous liquors nor smokes tobacco in any form. Little presents from enterprising merchants are also being delivered. Mr. Bryan authorizes the statement that he does not desire any gifts, and in order to discourage the sending he has decided not to acknowledge their receipt.

Ruth, William, and Grace Bryan, the children of the candidate, do not seem to be much impressed with the important position now occupied by their father, and conducted themselves to-day just as heretofore.

Miss Ruth, who is eleven years old, spent most of the afternoon riding a new bicycle. She informed a visitor to-day that she was sure her father would carry D Street and the Fifth Ward of Lincoln, but as to the general result she preferred to hold her opinion in abeyance until after Nov. 3.

It has been practically decided that Democratic campaign headquarters shall be established in Chicago. As previously stated in these dispatches, Mr. Bryan will have his personal headquarters here. To-morrow he will occupy the apartments reserved for his use at the Lincoln Hotel, and will receive visitors there.

TALK OF A "RUMP" CONVENTION.

Many Populists Oppose Indorsing the Entire Chicago Ticket.

CHICAGO, July 19.—The trip to Chicago from St. Louis made by Chairman Taubeneck of the People's Party on Friday seems to have been for the purpose of making preliminary or tentative plans for a "rump" convention in this city to nominate an independent Populist ticket for President and Vice President, should Bryan and Sewall be indorsed by the convention at St. Louis.

There is talk among local Populists of a plan to fuse with the silver Democrats, the Populists supporting Bryan and the Democrats some man to be selected by the Populists as their candidate for Vice President. This would be done through the action of Presidential Electors.

In Chicago there seems to be a doubt as to the feasibility of this scheme, and the action of the St. Louis Convention is awaited with keen interest. If the fusion, as proposed, shall not go through, it is said the "rump" convention certainly will be held, for many Populists will not support Bryan and Sewall.

IT IS A REVOLUTION.

Henry C. Payne's Ideas as to the Silver Movement.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 19.—Henry C. Payne, Wisconsin's member of the National Republican Committee, who is to have charge of the Chicago headquarters, yesterday, among other things, said:

"I consider the silver movement to be nothing less than a revolution. The country has experienced nothing like it since the war, and at the opening of the war, the agitation, general interest, and deep feeling was not more general. At present there are embraced in the financial movement leading men and newspapers in all parts of the country, North, South, East, and West.

"The fight of the silverites against their country will be lost. As fast as the froth of the Chicago Convention disappears, the clear light of truth will reveal to the people the dangers of the silver movement. I firmly believe that when the polls close, the country will have given an unprecedented condemnation of the movement led by Tillman and seconded by Altgeld."

Mr. Payne went into details to some extent regarding the extraordinary circumstances of the campaign. He said:

"In a campaign, sentiment is one thing; political affiliations and opinions are another, and pecuniary welfare is still another, and the great cause of the deep special interest in the forthcoming campaign is that it affects directly and most seriously the pocketbooks of the people.

"Where is the workingman in this movement? To-day he is paid with good money, but how can he get his wages raised if they are not prosperous? If the silver movement succeeds he will get one-half in actual value of what he now obtains.

"Mexico is the best example of the silver movement in effect that I know of. An American in that country can step into a restaurant, eat his dinner, hand the cashier a dollar of the United States, and get a Mexican dollar back, besides paying for his dinner. But the Mexican dollar has more intrinsic or real value than the dollar of Uncle Sam. These facts show that silver money is simply fiat money.

"Why should not a silver mine owner rejoice to have silver win if it enables him to take fifty cents' worth of silver to the mint, have Uncle Sam coin it at his own expense, and hand back a dollar? Under such advantageous circumstances why should the mine owners not apply themselves to making the silver craze rabid? But how about the fraud on the American people?

"I think the independent position taken by Democrats who refuse to indorse the Chicago nominees is proof of the highest kind of patriotism and devotion to principle."

THIRD TICKET IN WISCONSIN.

Gold Democrats Decide to Put It in the Field.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 19.—Gen. Edward S. Bragg, Senator Vilas, James J. Hogan, and James G. Flanders, the delegates at large from this State to the Chicago Convention, held a conference yesterday and issued a declaration explaining the action of the delegation in not voting in the convention.

As a result of the meeting, it is certain that the gold Democrats of Wisconsin will put a Presidential ticket in the field in the State election, regardless of the bolters in other States. Gen. Bragg is about the only one of the leaders who still believes that the gold men of the State will be able to control the Democratic State Convention to be held Sept. 5.

J. J. Hogan expressed the sentiments of the majority of the conferrees when he said: "I believe the sentiment of a large portion of the Democrats of the State is in favor of a new ticket, and it is probable one will be put in the field."

The Connecticut Democratic Platform.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Times, (Dem.)

The platform of the Connecticut Democrats is in harmony with all the Democratic platforms that have preceded it, and with the principles of the Democratic Party from its foundation. The Populist platform manufactured at Chicago is in harmony with no Democratic platform of the past, and violates the fundamental principles of the party as embodied in the Connecticut platform.

The Connecticut platform states only that which is true. The Chicago platform contains a number of statements that are wholly untrue—mere assertions, unsupported by fact, beginning with the unproved and unprovable statement that the single gold standard has produced hard times.

We do not see how any man who favored the Connecticut platform in June can possibly favor the Chicago Populist platform now or at any future time. They are diametrically opposed to each other. We do not believe the Democrats of this State have changed their political principles since the adoption of their platform in June, and we hold that in nominating Presidential Electors in September, or whenever the next convention shall be held, it will be necessary to instruct and pledge such Electors, in the event that they shall be chosen by the people in November, to vote for a Presidential candidate who favors the gold standard, and for none other.

Fusion in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 19.—Republican State Chairman Holton announces that the Populists still demand the nomination of Governor as a condition of fusion with Republicans in North Carolina, and that the Republicans almost unanimously oppose making this concession. He says Daniel L. Russell will remain at the head of the Republican ticket. The Populists are saying now that the Republicans are trying to "drive" them.

Connecticut Bolters.

WATERBURY, Conn., July 19.—Emmet P. Riordan, a Democratic Town Committeeman, has submitted his resignation. He says he cannot support the Chicago platform on account of the silver plank, and will vote and work for McKinley. The Waterbury Sunday Herald (Ind.) to-day announces that it will support the Republican nominees.

THE POPULIST DELEGATES

T. B. WAKEMAN TO BE CHAIRMAN OF THOSE FROM THIS STATE.

He Says Their Party Is One of Evolutionists and Reformers, and that It Will Indorse Bryan and Sewall and Only Ask Them to Stand on the Silver Plank of Its Platform—New-York's Delegation Starts To-day.

The delegates from this city and Brooklyn to the Populist National Convention at St. Louis will start for the convention city this morning at 10 o'clock, over the Baltimore and Ohio Road. There are twelve delegates from New-York City, and ten from Brooklyn, and they expect that a few from Jersey City will join the party. They will be accompanied by the seven Populists from Connecticut, who, as told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, arrived at the United States Hotel Saturday evening en route for St. Louis, with badges, banners, and leather medals.

It is impossible to learn the names of the entire delegation from New-York. Thaddeus B. Wakeman, the lawyer, who is at the head of the delegation from this city, says he does not know who the delegates from up the State are. Mr. Wakeman, however, gave some information about the New-York City delegation.

"I believe I am the Chairman of the delegation from this city," said Mr. Wakeman, "I am, unless they have elected somebody else, and I guess I'll have to act as Chairman anyway. Then there are Harding Weston, who is a delegate from New-York City, and Dr. McCallum, David Rousseau, Clarence Ladd Davis, Thomas Doyle, a man named Daly, and a man named Knealy. I don't know the rest of their names, or anything about them. Mrs. Imogene C. Fales is a delegate, but I don't know whether they'll admit her; the question came up in the convention that elected her, and it was decided several times by a unanimous vote, that she should go, and, so I guess they'll have to let her in.

"Axel Gustafson is a delegate, too. He's a writer; wrote a book once about temperance. It is called 'The Foundation of Death.' He's writing a book now on the silver question, I believe. He's rather switched off from temperance to silver. H. Alden Spencer is a delegate, but I don't know whether he will go or not. He is known all over the country. Then there is a man named Call, a delegate at large. I think he lives in Brooklyn.

"There are forty-four delegates from this State—one from each Congressional District and ten at large—but I can't tell you who the rest of them are. I don't know the men from up the State, and I don't know the Brooklyn men very well. I believe I have a list of them at my office, but I haven't got it here. But do you want to know what we are going to do out there?

"Well, we are going to adopt a regular Populist platform, but we are going to stand by Bryan. Bryan is a good man, and he is perfectly in sympathy with all the reforms we advocate. At the same time, we do not want to load up Bryan with a lot of issues that might prove a practical embarrassment to him in the campaign, and alienate a lot of votes from him that might just as well be conciliated.

"You see, the main duty of this convention is to keep the Populist Party alive as an educational and propagandistic party. Our most important work is not found in the votes we may be able to throw as a separate party; it is in the educational work we do in awakening the American people to the need of the various reforms we advocate. It is our policy to sustain Mr. Bryan for the sake of free silver, and not require him to undertake at present the support of the other reforms we demand, because they cannot all be brought about at once, and we want to do all we can for the triumph of free silver, now that the people are ripe for it, and leave the other reforms until the people are ripe for them. For this reason the New-York delegates will advocate that Mr. Bryan be not required to commit himself to any other part of our platform than the silver plank."

Mr. Wakeman was informed that the Connecticut Populists are committed to oppose any party fusion or political union that does not embrace the following principles:

> The free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.
>
> The withdrawal of National bank notes from circulation and the substitution of Government notes.
>
> Increase of the currency in circulation at the rate of $5 per capita annually until it amounts to $50 per capita.
>
> Government ownership and control of railroads, telegraphs, and telephones.
>
> Graduated income and inheritance of tax, and immediate reformation or arrangement of the Supreme Court to sustain same.
>
> Immediate issue of $100,000,000 of fractional currency.
>
> Adoption of the initiative and referendum.
>
> Opposition to issue of interest-bearing bonds.
>
> Direct vote for President and United States Senators.

"Oh, of course those are our principles," airily responded Mr. Wakeman. "They are all in the Omaha platform, and we shall undoubtedly reaffirm the Omaha platform, but it is not necessary for Mr. Bryan to make that his platform. We do not want to obscure the issue in the public mind by connecting our candidate with a lot of reforms that are not practicable now, although they will become practicable later. But will it not be embarrassing to go before the people with a platform and a candidate standing only on one plank of it?" he was asked.

"Not at all," said Mr. Wakeman, "not at all. You see, the People's Party exists both as evolutionists and as reformers. As evolutionists we labor in practical channels for what reforms are practicable at the time. As reformers we keep up the fight for all the reforms we desire to accomplish. The process of evolution is one in which progress must be made from the past to the future, and the future can never be limited or foreclosed by the past."

When asked if the People's Party was finding Mr. Sewall a stumbling block, Mr. Wakeman said:

"It is too early to say that. It often happens that the most useful representative of a reform is the very man who has been the most actively identified in the past with the very thing which that reform is organized to destroy. You know a reclaimed inebriate is often the most effective temperance lecturer. A man who has been the head of a bank and of a railroad and other corporations, now that he has become an advocate of our reforms, is likely to be the most intelligent representative they could have. No one knows the necessity for them so well. At first there was some dissatisfaction with Mr. Sewall, but the more we know of him the better we are inclined to think of him. I am perfectly clear that the success of free silver and Bryan in the next election should not be imperiled by any one's dislike for Mr. Sewall. We must not run any hazard on the essential feature of the campaign, and thus give a victory to the goldbugs, who are trying to eat us all up."

The seven Populists from Connecticut who are staying at the United States Hotel spent the day at Coney Island yesterday.

In the evening they reappeared at the United States Hotel, and selected their representatives for committees, &c., as follows: Henry C. Baldwin, Chairman; James A. Martin, Secretary; Dr. Perkins, Committee on Platform and Resolutions; W. W. Wheeler, Committee on Party Organization; Robert Pyne, Committee on Credentials, and John McGuigan, one of the Vice Presidents.

WORKMEN BUSY ON SUNDAY.

Hurrying on the Foundations of Two New Office Buildings Down Town.

A large gang of workmen was busy yesterday excavating for the foundations of a building to be erected for the Manhattan Trust Company, on the northwest corner of Wall and Nassau Streets. They were sinking the last of the three caissons which the contractors found it necessary to use to hold back the water and sand while the excavating is being done. Compressed air is used under the caissons and the men work by electric light.

Work on the foundations of the new building for the Commercial Cable Company, on the west side of Broad Street, between Wall Street and Exchange Place, was also going on yesterday.

The contractors had their men at work on Sunday on both buildings because the time for the filling of their contracts is limited.

PRACTICAL TALKS ON SILVER.

Sixteen to One.

"Why 16 to 1?" demanded a friend of mine last night. "Any good reason for saying that the silver in a silver dollar ought to weigh sixteen times as much as the gold in a gold dollar? Why not make the ratio 15 to 1, 14 to 1, 1 to 1—any old ratio? As long as there is no pretense of putting a dollar's worth of silver into a dollar, why not give the miners a real good thing? Don't compel them to bring sixteen times as much silver to make a dollar as is required of gold. If we are going to do the thing, let's do it up brown, and say to the mine owners:

"'Bring on your silver and we'll make it into dollars. We won't be mean with you. We won't haggle about the quantity you shall put into a dollar. Make the ratio what you like—we don't care a continental. We are willing to go the whole hog, if it will make you feel any better.'"

"You mean," I suggested, "that if you can't have a dollar that's worth 100 cents, you don't care how cheap they make it."

"That's it. The cheaper the better. If we are going in for cheap money, let's show the world we know how to get it. Instead of putting 53 cents' worth of silver into a dollar, just silver-plate it. Let's get there with both feet; walk right into the middle of the silverites' promised land instead of hanging around the outskirts; string up our hammocks on the shittimwood trees, lie down with our mouths open, and let the milk and honey run into our throats in streams.

"I'm no sixteen-to-one imbecile. I'm shouting for silver-plated dollars. They are what I want to start with. After a time I shall go in for nickel-plated dollars, so as to give the nickel men a chance. Hang these silver miners. They are altogether too modest. They need somebody to show them how to get there."

"You remind me," said I, "of the miller a college-mate sang of. The song is a bit of New-England folk lore. The miller was moribund, and knew it. He felt he couldn't die in peace till he should dispose of his mill properly. So he called up his oldest son and informed him that in a short time he would be fatherless, and then demanded:

> "'If I to you the mill relate,
> What toll do you design to take?'

"The boy answered that he would take a peck out of every bushel he should grind.

> "'Go, go! you fool!' the old man cried,
> And called the next to his bedside.

"The second son proposed to take a half. The miller called him a fool and bade him quit his presence.

"Next came the youngest son. The father asked him the question to which the other sons had replied unsatisfactorily. The boy gave his answer like a flash:

> "'Father,' said he, 'I'm your youngest boy,
> And taking of toll is all my joy.
> If you to me the mill relate,
> I'll take the whole and swear the sack.'

"That suited the father to a T.

> "'Well done, well done!' the miller said.
> 'You've fully learned your father's trade.
> The mill is yours and all beside,'
> And the old man closed his eyes and died.

"The miller was right, and so are you. What sense in stealing a peck out of the bushel, or even half of it? Steal it all and be done with it. What sense in repudiating 50 per cent. of National and private debts? Repudiate the whole business and make a clean job of it.

"The mine owners who started this silver movement fixed on this sixteen-to-one ratio because they thought they could make it the basis of a declaration that it was the 'dollar of our daddies' they were after. The dollar of our daddies, though, was worth $1.03 instead of 53 cents. There never was a more dishonest statement than that made day after day by Bryan and his fellows, that they are trying to restore the old order of things that prevailed prior to 1873.

"The silver miners do not propose to give us dollars worth $1.03 each. If they could restore the old order of things, and make the market value of silver what it was before 1873, they wouldn't want free coinage. They wouldn't offer a pound of their silver for coinage into dollars; they could do better with it selling it to the silversmiths.

"The fellows that want cheap money with which to pay mortgages on their farms and cancel the National debt, and cut in two—about in the middle—every dollar except the gold dollars that is held by anybody in this country, or anywhere else, don't want the old order of things. They couldn't repudiate anything with silver dollars worth $1.03 each.

"'Sixteen to one' is simply a catch phrase on which to base that other delusion and dishonest phrase, 'dollar of our daddies.'

"It is proposed to establish a new thing in this country—not to bring back an old thing. Every time Mr. Bryan says he is trying to restore silver to its old place, to re-establish the monetary system as it existed prior to 1873, he utters a wicked lie. He knows better than that. He knows that he is trying to bring about a financial revolution and to completely change the policy of this country.

"The United States of America hitherto has stood foremost among the nations of the earth in respect to National credit. Our obligations have commanded the confidence of investors the world over. Wherever our promises to pay have gone, they have not outrun the reputation of the Nation for honesty.

"Mr. Bryan proposes something entirely new, something that is abhorrent to any citizen who takes pride in the magnificent credit this country enjoys at home and abroad. Mr. Bryan proposes to say to every person, savings bank, and corporation in this country and across the water: 'We promised to pay you 100 cents on the dollar for every obligation of this country you hold; we've changed our minds. We propose now to scale our debts 47 cents on the dollar. National honor is a humbug. It doesn't pay for a nation to be honest and virtuous. We're going into bankruptcy. We owe a good deal. For the present we'll pay all comers 53 cents on the dollar. What we shall do later on, God only knows.'

"That's Bryan's position fairly stated, but it's not the position he pretends to hold. He humbugs a good many people with talk about Constitutional money, the restoration of silver to its old place in the monetary system of the country. But he can't humbug any intelligent man.

"The issue in this campaign is not the 'dollar of the daddies'; it's a miserable fifty-three-cent dollar, designed to be an instrument of repudiation and fraud. If Mr. Bryan says the contrary, he says what he knows to be absolutely untrue."

WAGE EARNER.

MUCH BURIED GOLD DISCOVERED.

Daniel Wandell Dug Up $10,000 That His Mother Hid.

Daniel Wandell, an old farmer, and lifelong resident of Staten Island, who resides on the old homestead on the Richmond Road at Concord, has found a "pot of gold." The discovery was made accidentally last Friday, when a number of Italians were digging a hole on the road beside the fence for a trolley pole for the Midland Electric Company.

When Wandell's mother died twenty-eight years ago, she was said to have left considerable money. She told her son that after her death he would find money buried on the farm. After the death of Mrs. Wandell, Mr. Wandell made a number of excavations on the farm in the hope of finding money which he supposed was buried there, but he was unable to locate it.

Mr. Wandell on Friday watched the men digging the hole for the trolley pole. When the excavation along side of the fence was completed, he saw an old tin box at the edge of the hole. He said nothing to the men, but waited until they had gone home. He then got his spade and dug until he secured the box. When he jumped into the hole and attempted to life it, it was too heavy for him, and he called for his daughter, who went to his assistance.

Wandell and his daughter finally secured the box, and carried it into the kitchen of the old farmhouse to open it.

When Mr. Wandell succeeded in prying open the lid of the box he leaped with joy. He beheld gold pieces of every denomination. The entire household was summoned, and the coins were carefully counted. It is said that the amount discovered was $10,000.

Mr. Wandell was indignant because the news of his having found the gold had been circulated throughout the village, and when a reporter called to interview him yesterday he refused at first to make any statement, and said that he did not care to have the story published.

A number of his neighbors called in yesterday to congratulate him and to catch a glimpse of the hidden gold, but the shrewd old farmer refused to let them have a sight of it or tell them in what part of the house it was kept.

Do you want a Tonic?

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. W. J. NORFOLK, Chicopee Falls, Mass., says: "I have used it as a tonic and stimulant with success. I always keep it in the house for my own use."

JOHN MOST FOR GOLD

MANY WORKINGMEN DECLARE THEMSELVES FOR SILVER.

The Noted Anarchist Explains that He Is Against All Kinds of Money, but Especially Against Silver—Some Favor Silver Because It Will "Hurt the Millionaires"—German Workingmen Support the Gold Standard.

More workingmen were interviewed yesterday as to their opinions of the free silver question, and the Anarchist, John Most, who believes in the abolition of all government and of both gold and silver as mediums of exchange, said positively that under the present conditions of society, commerce, and industry gold was the only possible standard. Most was found debating his own theories with several German workmen.

Frank July, a German journeyman brewer, of 232 West Thirteenth Street, said: "I always pray for the continuance of the gold standard. I do not believe in free silver, and think that the movement to bring it about is nothing but a scheme to enrich capitalists."

Another brewer, who refused to give his name, said: "Every intelligent workingman will stand for solid money. Free silver will not help out the workingman, because the silver dollar is worth only fifty-three cents, and prices of provisions would go up, while wages would not."

John Most was drinking beer with several workmen, and said that the papers had not reported him quite correctly. While under present conditions gold was the only possible standard, yet he wanted neither gold nor silver. He wanted to see the time when a man should have to work only two hours a day, and could get free all that he needed for his wants.

Then Herr Most said, "Look at my article on gold and silver in Der Freiheit," and he handed that paper to the reporter. In that paper Most says:

> In the far West, about twenty-five years ago, unusually large quantities of silver were found and the market price declined fifty per cent. That didn't suit the owners of the silver mines, and so they brought pressure to bear upon the Government to coin an immense number of dollars of that depreciated and unsalable metal.
>
> If this kind of business had been continued it would have led to a continued depreciation of the silver dollars, and to a general advance of the prices of all kinds of goods, and to a regular panic in the markets. In consequence there was nothing left for the United States Government to do but to put a check to this swindle, and to readopt the international gold standard, without, however, entirely stopping the coinage of silver.
>
> This created a wild excitement among those interested in silver, and they went so far as to demand unlimited silver coinage, and as people here are more foolish than they are elsewhere the silver men found very many adherents. They told them that free silver would give employment to all miners and business would boom. The farmers were told there was not enough gold in circulation, and with fifty-two cent dollars they could easily pay their debts. What schoolboy cannot see that a forty-six cent dollar can have only a purchasing power of 46 cents?

G. W. Latham, a printer of 81 Garfield Street, Brooklyn, said he was in favor of gold, and did not believe in free silver, because Europe would swamp us with that metal.

A. F. Albert, printer, of 46 Prospect Place, New-York, had not yet made up his mind. Silver had its good side, too.

Charles O'Connor, printer, of 770 Eighth Avenue, was for silver all through. It would help the workingmen and take away from the millionaires. France was a bimetallic country and was the most prosperous of all.

A. Macdonald, printer, of 307 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, said: "I am a gold man, and I don't think that silver will do any good."

P. McCreery, printer, of 125 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, said he was independent in politics, but would vote for silver.

William McDougall, printer, of 49 Catherine Street, was a Democrat and for silver. When such men as Flower and Belmont, who were goldbugs, talked for McKinley he was going to vote for Bryan.

George Knam of Flushing, L. I.; Thomas Fitzpatrick of 291 Ewen Street, Brooklyn, and Edward Cassidy of 438 West Thirty-fifth Street, all printers, believed that free silver would help workmen.

Henry Sweetman of 152 Eighth Avenue and Albert E. Sauer of 348 West Fourth Street, printers, had not made up their minds.

Patrick O'Donnell of 230 East Fortieth Street said he was for free silver and against England.

A number of workingmen who had gathered at Clarendon Hall yesterday were interviewed as to their views concerning silver. A large majority favored the coinage of silver, and hoped that Bryan would be elected.

John D. Rosa, 1,809 Third Avenue, said: "I think Bryan is a good Democrat, and that the platform is most applicable to the workingman."

John Wink, 151 Harmon Street, Brooklyn, said: "I think all workingmen ought to vote for the silver platform, as its views are for the masses and not the classes. I have always been a Republican, but shall vote for Bryan and free silver."

George T. Chitty, 167 Eighth Street, said: "I want everything that's free, and am for silver. I am a strong Democrat."

Richard C. McCoy, 568 Grant Street, Brooklyn, said: "Silver is good enough for me, if I can get enough of it."

C. E. Bush, 66 Morgan Street, Brooklyn, said: "We are going to do the gold men up this time."

Thomas Cardwell, who gave no address, was in favor of gold, and 100 cents to the dollar.

Philip J. McLaren, 73 Suydam Street, Brooklyn, said: "I think Bryan too honest a man and too great a friend of the workingman to favor any bill that will injure the people of the country. But he can't humbug any intelligent man.

"The issue in this campaign is not the 'dollar of the daddies'; it's a miserable fifty-three-cent dollar, designed to be an instrument of repudiation and fraud. If Mr. Bryan says the contrary, he says what he knows to be absolutely untrue."

Joseph Stangle, 470 East Seventieth Street, said: "The only thing that will restore prosperity to this country, and to the working people in particular, is the election of McKinley on the gold platform."

Edward Cassidy, 438 West Thirty-fifth Street, said: "I am for Bryan and silver, and I don't see how a workingman, and particularly a union man, can vote any other way conscientiously."

B. J. Hawkes, Brooklyn, said: "I am a pronounced silver Democrat. All the money interests are for gold, and that's the best reason why the workingman should be for silver."

J. J. Roberts, 19 Lewis Place, Brooklyn, said: "I am a Republican, but think silver is gaining favor with the laboring class."

W. Brennan, Brooklyn, said: "Free silver will win in a walk. Every laboring man should vote for it."

Thomas O. Gorman, 227 East Seventieth Street, said: "I can't see why Americans cannot have their own currency independent of other countries, and am in favor of free silver."

E. J. Aberle of Brooklyn was decidedly in favor of silver, while Thomas W. Rennie was just as decidedly in favor of gold and sound money.

George W. Swartwout of Kellogg's chapel said: "I think a change would be beneficial, and am willing to try it, so I shall vote for silver."

John Clancy, 164 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, said: "The majority of the convention must have more brains than the minority, and as they indorsed Bryan and free silver, I am with them."

W. H. Abercrombie, 312 East Twelfth Street, said: "If we don't have a gold issue, this country will be bankrupt."

Richard Johnson, 230 East One Hundredth Street, was in favor of gold.

John Macbeth thought the free-silver agitation was one of the best things that had ever happened to this country, and hoped it would go through swimmingly.

E. Rothwell of Brooklyn favored gold.

George Chambers, West Hoboken, said: "I think it's for the best interests of the workingman to vote for gold and a sound dollar."

F. J. Conway, 333 East Eighth Street, favored silver, and R. J. Dawson, 362 Pearl Street, would support gold.

Lewis Walsh, 134 East Twelfth Street, said: "Bryan every time."

William Ansell, 63 New Bowery, said: "I am a silver man."

F. G. Covert, 223 East Twelfth Street, was for silver.

John H. Burtch, who lives at the Atlantic Hotel, said: "I believe that Bryan will unite the working people of this country and preserve the equilibrium of the United States.

George Michaud, 12 Monroe Street, said: "I think silver would be best if we can prevent its importation to this country."

Robert J. Leo, Brooklyn, was for silver, and Benjamin Bowken, 24 King Street, was for gold.

W. A. Greenwood, 24 Van Ripen Street, Jersey City, said: "I am in favor of silver for the workingman, and am tired of carrying the capitalistic banner."

John A. Krebs, 239 Avenue A, said: "I am in favor of silver at 16 to 1," as was P. Reade of Henry Street.

R. Barlow, 166 East Ninety-sixth Street, said: "I have not seen any gold in four years, so silver is good enough for me."

James H. McGuire, 111 Huron Street, Brooklyn, favored silver.

John T. Smith, 344 West Fifty-sixth Street, said: "Silver, of course."

"Deacon" Hearne, 294 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, wanted free silver in an unlimited amount.

Samuel B. Donnelly, 240 William Street, said: "I am in favor of silver at a higher ratio, so that the value of a dollar won't be depreciated. I am not a gold man by a long shot."

Joseph Hutchinson, 301 East Eighty-third Street, said: "I have been a Republican all my life, but shall vote for Bryan because I belive him to be the representative of the plain people."

William J. Wells said: "I would favor a piece of sole leather if the Government stamped it as worth one dollar."

P. J. Flanagan, 36 Somers Street, Brooklyn, said: "I am in favor of silver all the time. When Wall Street gets on one side, the workingman ought not to hesitate to get on the other."

Thomas E. Skipper was for silver, first, last, and all the time.

Robert D. and William J. Gore, 118 West One Hundred and Second Street, said: "As we don't own any banks, we are not in favor of gold."

Frank L. Spalding, 153 Prospect Street, Brooklyn, wanted silver.

Herbert Kells, 174 East Fourteenth Street, silver.

Francis Fitzgerald, Brooklyn, would support gold and McKinley.

J. W. Brockway indorsed silver.

G. W. Mears, 48 Rose Street, favored silver and Bryan.

Henry Eley, 181 Norfolk Street, was for Bryan and silver.

THE UNTRIED MAN AS PRESIDENT.

How Our National Executives Have Usually Been Chosen.

From The Providence Journal.

It has often been pointed out that one result of the American system of selecting Presidents has been the choice by the nominating conventions of men of little repute as statesmen or even as active politicians. The Electoral College has, of course, taken an entirely different position than what the makers of the Constitution expected it would take. The Electors no longer are permitted to exercise their private judgment. Theoretically, they still have this right, but practically the whole matter is settled by a direct popular vote. The party conventions, an extra-constitutional authority, have the duty of selecting candidates, and between these candidates the people choose. No one cares who the Electors are, since they have nothing to do with the decision. There may be room for an honest difference of opinion as to the desirability of such a departure from the custom of our fathers, but as it seems likely to be a permanent one the point is scarcely worth discussing. The effect of it upon the character of the candidates, however, has been curious enough to deserve notice.

There are a few great names in the list of Presidents, but American history is full of men whose really considerable claims to the highest honor the Nation can bestow on a statesman have been ignored. Clay and Webster are the most conspicuous, but not the only examples of this tendency. Nor need we go further back than Lincoln to observe the operation of the rule. Lincoln was one of the great Presidents, but even he was an unknown quantity to most Americans when he was nominated. Grant's eminence was undisputed, but he had gained it in the field, and as a President he certainly added nothing to his fame.

None of his successors, with the exception of Cleveland, have been chosen from among the principal candidates for the nomination, and Mr. Cleveland had no experience in National politics. None of them, apart from their election to the Presidency, had, or would probably have, gained the eminence as statesmen gained by Sherman or Bayard or Thurman or Evarts, or the political supremacy gained by Reed or Hill. Whether we regard such a result with alarm or approval, its significance in one direction or the other should not be overlooked. It has remained for the present canvass, however, to illustrate the tendency toward untried men most potently. Mr. McKinley, to be sure, is to be reckoned among party leaders, whatever may be thought of his ability; but Mr. Hobart was a stranger to the general public a few weeks ago, and if any one had suggested at the assembling of the Chicago Convention such a ticket as Bryan and Sewall he would have been regarded as an inordinately jocose person.

It is hard to believe that another convention will ever descend so completely into the region of burlesque as the Chicago gathering has done, and yet its action must be accepted merely as an extreme example of the tendency to which we have referred. It shows how easily, under a method of choice which permits either deals or stampedes, the least likely and the least meritorious men may come to the front. The Democratic Party contains any number of men who would make at least creditable Presidents. The gold men had leaders of the repute of Carlisle, Hill, Whitney, Russell, Olney, Pattison, Palmer, Morton, and Vilas; the

MR. BRYAN AT WASHINGTON

DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF IN CONGRESS BY HIS GIFT OF TALKING.

Sort of Professional Orator Who Made a Business of Coining Phrases and Metaphors—Bright, Apparently Earnest, and Always Good-natured in Discussing Public Questions — Had Knack of Seeming to Speak Sincerely.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—William Jennings Bryan, now the candidate of the silverites of the United States for President, first became known in Washington in the early days of December, 1891, when he arrived as a new member from a district in Nebraska that always had elected a Republican, but in the tidal-wave election of 1890 picked up Bryan, then a youngster of thirty, with a home reputation for a commanding power of oratory, and cast him upon the already crowded Democratic side in the House of Representatives. He did not attract attention here. Nebraska knew him and wondered, but he was obliged to wait for the opening that would be made by the rules of the House and by the opportunities that new and ambitious members, determined to shine in the pages of the Congressional Record, must watch for and profit by.

Came as a Tariff Reformer.

Bryan was a tariff reformer. He had spent many of his days on the stump arguing with Illinois and Nebraska farmers against the inequalities of the tariff laws as they affected the agriculturists of the West, and it was supposed he would become one of the supporters of Mills, then seeking an election as Speaker, with Springer, McMillin, and Crisp as his most conspicuous opponents. Bryan's place, it seemed was with Mills, but he was an old personal friend of Mr. Springer. He joined the supporters of Springer, who represented nothing, unless, perhaps, it was Mr. Springer's desire to be Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

With the assistance of the supporters of Mr. Springer Mr. Crisp was elected. Springer was made Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and Bryan, one of the supporters of Mr. Springer, was put upon the committee. He was a very young man for so important a place, but he at once manifested a degree of ability and zeal in the business of the committee to justify the appointment made by the Speaker.

For a new man, Mr. Bryan was a busy one. The year was not a good one for tariff reform, as the House was confronted with the certainty of defeat for any measure reducing the tariff duties that might be sent to the Senate. Mr. Springer adopted the "popgun" policy of tariff reduction.

When the Ways and Means Committee took up its work it found several bills introduced by Mr. Bryan awaiting consideration. He asked to have binding twine put on the free list. He also introduced bills to put cordage and salt on the free list, and he got the bills out of the committee and into the House. He had manifested a readiness to talk at times, and a Representative named Butler, from Iowa, who displayed a determination never to stop talking, was coupled in with Bryan, by Johnson of Indiana, in a suggestion about their modesty that evidently was intended as a crushing suggestion to a new man to keep quiet.

His First Speech in the House.

The "silver-tongued orator" was heard for the first time in the House by an audience that would not have been there in such numbers, perhaps, if some thoughtful persons, possibly unknown to the orator, had neglected to pass about the word that the prodigy would deliver his first oration as a tribute of respect to the memory of a member of the House from South Dakota who recently had died.

The galleries were filled with newspaper men, who had received due warning of the treat in store for them. They saw a fine young face, set about with the dark and waving locks of abundant hair that may have suggested to Gov. Stone, at Chicago, the description of Bryan as being "as beautiful as Apollo." There was nothing in the address to justify the other assertion by Gov. Stone, that Bryan is "intellectual beyond comparison." He was an interesting talker, who spoke as if he intended to make his hearers believe all he had to say. With a good deal of dramatic force and earnestness, or what seemed to be earnestness, he delivered a rather commonplace speech in such a captivating manner as to command the approval of a lot of critics inclined to be unmercifully censorious.

Thirty Columns of Tariff Talk.

He had his first opportunity March 16, 1892, to speak on the subject that then was uppermost in the estimation of Congress and the country. Speaking in support of the tariff bills reported by the Ways and Means Committee, he filled some thirty columns of The Record with his argument and a crowded gallery with admiration. With great clearness, earnestness, interest, and force he held his hearers while he attacked the protection argument, the Republican protection leaders, and even the ex-Speaker, who was disposed to treat Bryan as a juvenile. The speech was like a beam of sunlight. It abounded in apt illustration, it was full of quotations, showing that the author of it had read, and occasionally there were passages that were so stirring that they quite betrayed the usually well-behaved audience in the galleries into storms of applause.

With bold assertions he assailed the theory of protection as it had been expounded and elaborated by Dingley and others, and was particularly sarcastic in denouncing the "infant-industry" argument. Having quoted Clay as repudiating the idea that protection was to be perpetual, he said:

> This was the argument used in the beginning, but arguments have to be framed to meet conditions, and we find now that the infants that could get along on 10 per cent. when they were born, and 20 per cent. when they were children, and 30 per cent. when they were young men, have required 40, 50, 60, or 70 per cent. when they were old and entering upon their second childhood.

An Income-Tax Man.

At the very outset he was an income-tax man. Long before the Democrats of the House were ready to commit themselves to income-tax legislation, and in this speech of March 16, 1892, he gave as his programme of reform the following:

> If it were possible to arrange a system just as I believe it ought to be arranged, I would collect one part of our revenues for the support of the Federal Government from internal taxes on whisky and tobacco. These are luxuries, and may well be taxed. I should collect another part from a tariff levied upon imported articles, with raw material on the free list—the lowest duties upon the necessaries of life, and the highest duties upon the luxuries of life. And then I should collect another part of the duties revenues from a graduated income tax upon the wealth of this country. It is conceded by all writers that a tariff upon imports operates most oppressively upon the poor. A graduated income tax would fall most heavily upon the rich, and thus the two would most partially compensate each other, and lessen the injustice that would come from either one alone.

There was a dash and darling in the manner of the speaker, a freshness and eagerness of style in his oratory that was captivating, notwithstanding the occasional slants and prejudice toward the West and at the expense of the East. To those who had not heard him before, he was indeed a prodigy. For men so young ever had held the House so long and so intent. His illustrations, humorous and sentimental, including quotations of poetry, were apt, and they were well delivered. True, Nebraska people, who had heard the "Boy Orator of the Platte" over and over again, insisted he had worked off upon the House of Representatives an old speech that had served when warmed up to capture and hold attentive the House of Representatives. If it was a well-rehearsed play, it was a good one, and Byran jumped at once to the front rank among the speakers of the House.

A Populistic Suggestion.

When the River and Harbor bill was under discussion, May 7, Mr. Bryan gave expression to some of the sentiments that have strengthened with age, and fell in with the idea of controlling railroads by legislation. He said:

> I believe it is the duty of the General Government to make sufficient appropriation for the care and improvement of our great waterways and to control inter-State commerce. If this bill simply confined itself to making appropriations for those great highways of commerce in which we are all interested, I would gladly support it. I think, however, that if this Government would exercise its full power, we might, by the regulation of freight rates upon the railroads, bring, by direct legislation, that relief to the people which we are attempting to bring to them by indirect legislation in the opening up of waterways in order to reduce rates by competition.

If Bryan was then a Populist, as Col. Redstone and the Rev. Bradster West are prepared to prove, he was an engaging one. He was at least a sunny Populist. All the newspaper men were his friends. He would not have enemies on the floor of the House. No opponent was so surly or so severe as to provoke the good-nature of Bryan. Search The Record during the two sessions of Congress that he was entitled to occupy its pages, and not an instance can be found where he made a reply to an antagonist that would prevent him from meeting his opponent face to face in a moment after the debate. Not even Boutelle could upset his temper. And he could talk Boutelle to a stand.

A Rap at Boutelle.

A discussion arose on May 17, 1892, about the condition and aims of the Western farmers. Henderson of Illinois insisted that many farmers in that State were renting their farms to tenants and living in comfort in the towns.

> Mr. Boutelle—Just as they would be in the gentleman's State if they would stop howling and go to work.
>
> Mr. Bryan—The explanation of the gentleman from Illinois is not satisfactory. Tenant farmers have increased in my State just as in Maine. The same thing is true in Nebraska and to a greater extent—
>
> Mr. Boutelle—If your State would give more attention to raising farmers and less to raising politicians it would be a good thing for her. (Laughter.)
>
> Mr. Bryan—She would make nothing by raising such politicians as the gentleman from Maine. (Laughter.)

Long before Mr Bryan became a rambling orator for the Bimetallic League, an occupation in which he took refuge in preference to relying upon the practice of his profession for a livelihood, he naturally had opposed the use of any substitute for metal money that would furnish the people with a convenient, safe, and elastic currency. He was a greenbacker then, as he is now, but he had not proclaimed his faith. He had not reached that ecstasy of devotion to silver that led him later on to make a public offer of his life to save silver, but he was full of aversion for National banks, and he opposed the proposition to take the tax off of State bank circulation as a blow at greenbackism.

Representative Richardson, who presided over the convention that nominated Bryan for President, offered on June 6, 1892, for passage under suspension of the rules, a bill to repeal the 10 per cent. tax on the circulation of State banks. The South regarded this proposition as one offering a settlement of the currency question. It would enable the people of the States to provide themselves with currency as they needed it, and might dispose of the silver question altogether. Bryan said it meant "wildcat" banks. He said:

> If this bill should become a law and State banks of issue be instituted, we would have all over the country a flood of currency not a legal tender, which would be redeemable, if at all, only on individual responsibility. The currency which is a legal tender would all go out of circulation and debtors would be at the mercy of creditors.

Silver Tone to His Talks.

Without noticing it, he had made one of the arguments of the gold-standard men, but it was to enforce another object than that for which the gold men make the same argument. Bad paper can drive out silver, but depreciated silver will not, if the Populist idea is correct, drive out gold. If it shall it will make no difference. Bryan had an opportunity, Aug. 5, to make known his desire to have more silver coined. He was opposed to Government aid to the Chicago Exposition, but not to the proposition to allow the coinage of $2,000,000 in half-dollars. If the coins could be struck from new silver instead of abraded coins in the possession of the Government. He may not have been then in the employment of the Bimetallic League, but he was working for the men who had silver to sell.

While Bryan blossomed out in the second session of the Fifty-second Congress as more of a silver man than he had been before, he did not introduce any bills for the free coinage of silver, but he produced a number of silver petitions from Nebraska. He rested from his oratorical labors, too, for the index shows that he did not speak more then ten times on all subjects before the House. He had become a watchful advocate of the interests of labor in the Congress, and earnestly advocated the passage of a bill that would have required the railroads to expend $75 a car, or $75,000,000 all told, to supply each freight car with a patent coupler, represented as being a safeguard to every employe of the railroads.

Opposed Repeal of Sherman Act.

He was much opposed to the repeal of the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman act. With all the power he could command he spoke against it, making the argument of the silver producers, who hoped to be able to sell their product to the Government if the act was continued. He said, in opposing the repeal:

> It means that by suspending the purchase of silver we will throw 54,000,000 ounces on the market annually, and reduce the price of silver bullion. It means that we will widen the difference between the coinage and bullion value of silver, and raise a greater obstacle in the way of bimetallism. It means to increase by billions of dollars the debts of our people. It means a reduction in the price of our wheat and our cotton. You have garbled the platform of the Democratic Party. You have taken up one clause of it and refuse to give us a fulfillment of the other and more important clause, which demands that gold and silver shall be coined on equal terms without charge for mintage.

When the seigniorage bill came before the House, Feb. 27, Mr. Bryan was prepared to advocate silver payment of Government obligations. He did not believe it was necessary to maintain a redemption fund of $100,000,000, or of more than $50,000,000. He was opposed to a new issue of bonds to restore the failing redemption fund of gold. He said:

> Our obligations do not call for gold, but for coin. Our bonds are payable in coin, our greenbacks are redeemable in coin, and our coin certificates only call for coin. There is no note or obligation of the Government, excepting the gold certificates, which cannot be discarded by silver. There is no scarcity of silver. We have an abundance of it to meet every demand. Shall we issue bonds and buy gold when the silver lies idle in the vaults?
>
> It means that gold shall be made more valuable and the price of all labor decreased, products of labor decreased. It is the second skirmish in the great battle of the standards. We saw the first few days ago when it was attempted to suspend the purchase of silver without substituting anything in its place. We now witness another attempt to give the yellow metal an advantage over the white metal, but the friends of bimetallism will oppose every attempt, in whatever guise it may appear, and will carry on the contest until bimetallism is fully established in the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution.

Talks About an Honest Dollar.

Mr. Bryan made one of his "great efforts" Aug. 16, 1893, when he opposed the recommendation of the President for the unconditional repeal of the silver purchase law. He had had time for preparation, and he had prepared a speech that was interesting, if it was not so thrilling as the famous one on the tariff, by which he had won his place as an orator. One of his statements, in view of the expectation of the silver men that we must go to silver basis, and that all prices will be advanced, is interesting, but it does not seem to quite support the object of the silver men. Mr. Bryan said, in endeavoring to explain what he thought an honest dollar should be:

> If I borrow a thousand dollars to-day, and next year pay the debt with a thousand dollars which will secure exactly as much of all things desirable as the one thousand which I borrowed, have I paid in honest dollars. If the money has increased or decreased in purchasing power I have satisfied my debt with dishonest dollars. While the Government can say that a given weight of gold or silver shall constitute a dollar, and invest that dollar with legal-tender qualities, it cannot fix the purchasing power of the dollar. That must depend upon the law of supply and demand, and it may be well to suggest that this Government never tried to fix the exchangeable value of a dollar until it began to limit the number of dollars coined.

Readers of this argument may need an illustration to help them out. Mr. Bryan evidently thought that his hearers might need one and he gave this:

> If he should loan a Nebraska neighbor a hog weighing 100 pounds, and the next Spring demand in return a hog weighing 200 pounds, he would be called dishonest, even though the contention should be that he was only demanding one hog—just the number he loaned. Society has become accustomed to some very nice distinctions. The poor man is called a Socialist if he believes that the wealth of the rich should be divided among the poor, but the rich man is called a financier if he devises a plan by which the pittance of the poor can be converted to his use.

One of His Favorite Figures.

Was Mr. Bryan a seer when he made this speech? He regards himself as a sort of prophet; he has a conviction that he is "a man of destiny," and he tells his friends that he has been wrong only in his prediction that he, and not John M. Thurston, would be Senator from Nebraska. Following the declaration of Senator Vest, that the Democratic Party had come to "the parting of the ways," Bryan made another, quoting Vest, and after assailing the corporate interests that stood opposed to the policy favored by him, he emitted this statement, full of the Populist sentiment that he was so ready to adopt as his own, and which he has used freely during the years he has been absent from the Congress and engaged in the silver propaganda under the employment of the Bimetallic League:

> On the other side stands that unnumbered throng which gave a name to the Democratic Party, and for which it has assumed to speak. Work-worn and dust-begrimed, they make their sad appeal. They hear of average wealth increased on every side and feel the inequality of its distribution. They see an overproduction of everything desired because of the underproduction of the ability to buy. They cannot pay for loyalty except with their suffrages, and can only punish betrayal with their condemnation. Although the ones who most deserve the fostering care of Government, their cries for help too often beat in vain against the outer wall, while others less deserving find ready access to legislative halls.

He may have had himself in mind when he made his stirring peroration. The army of the dissatisfied, growing daily, must have a leader. Could it have entered his prophetic soul that he might be the man when he said:

> When a crisis like the present arose and the National bank of his day sought to control the politics of the Nation, God raised up an Andrew Jackson, who had the courage to grapple with that great enemy, and, by overthrowing it, he made himself the idol of the people and reinstated the Democratic Party in public confidence. What will the decision be to-day? The Democratic Party has won the greatest success in its history. Standing upon this victory-crowned summit, will it turn its face to the rising or the setting sun? Will it choose blessings or cursings—life or death—which? Which?

Standing Up for Silver.

When the Fifty-third Congress met, in the Summer of 1893, Mr. Bryan was on hand again with his bill to provide for the election of Senators by the people, and he submitted some free-coinage petitions. He spoke less than twenty times during the session, and his only memorable speech, that in which he rashly declared that he would lay down his life if by so doing he could secure the passage of a free-silver bill, was so exuberant that the author changed it before it got into the permanent record of proceedings. But he still was full of fight, and insisted that the silver crusade was on. Said he:

> The lines of battle are laid down, and in the next Congressional election the battle will be fought out, and unless I mistake the patriotism of the American people, they will declare that this country is great enough and grand enough and strong enough to legislate for its own people on every question without the aid or consent of any foreign nation, whether expressed or implied. You may think that you have buried the cause of bimetallism; you may congratulate yourselves that you have laid the free coinage of silver away in a sepulchre, newly made since the election, and before the door rolled the veto stone. But, Sirs, if our cause is just, as I believe it is, your labor has been in vain; no tomb was ever made so strong that it could imprison a righteous cause. Silver will yet lay aside its grave clothes and its shroud. It will rise, and in its rising and its reign it will bless mankind.

Another election day followed soon after that speech. It proved Bryan to be a duller phophet than his glowing words would have led one to believe him to be. In 1894 Bland, the champion of free silver, was sepulchred. Bryan did not run in the district in which he had won before, but a Republican won in that district by 6,000 plurality. The Congress was weaker for silver than it had been before. The resurrection did not take place, and Bryan, restless because his party did not fulfill his prophecies, threatened to abandon it and go to the Populists. But he had some time to serve when he made the prophecy in the special session.

Supports the Wilson Bill.

In the second session of the Fifty-third Congress he was active in the Ways and Means Committee, assisting in the preparation of the Wilson bill, and afterward on the floor took part in the debates supporting the bill. He was a good debater. He maintained the unflagging good temper for which he has been admired at all times in Congress. He met all the sophistries of the protectionists with keen replies and penetrating argument. As a member of the Ways and Means Committee he had many opportunities to be heard, and he seldom wasted his opportunities. He spoke more than 100 times during the session. Notwithstanding the interest taken in Nebraska in the beet-sugar experiment, he fought the proposition for sugar bounty as persistently as if it were for a foreign State.

There was no more zealous champion in the House of the income-tax proposition than Mr. Bryan. His argument for the bill was distinctly sectional, and he made little secret of his desire that the operation of the bill should be sectional, that the success of the East should be made to pay tribute to the Government, while the tardy West limped forward to get in closer company with its older and more settled rival. He waxed eloquent in praise of the Western people, who wanted the measure passed, so that the wealth of the East could be tapped. He said:

> These people, Sir, whom you call Anarchists because they ask that the burdens of Government shall be equally borne, these people have ever borne the cross on Calvary and saved their country with their blood.

Fond of Metaphors About the Cross.

There is a fascination for Bryan in the use of the metaphors about the cross, and he sometimes has repeated figures involving the use of the cross and crown when he has found that they had worked well "on the dog." But he had some pretty Populistic sentiments. Among them this one:

> They call that man a statesman whose ear is tuned to catch the slightest pulsations of a pocketbook, and denounce as a demagogue any one who dares to listen to the heart-beat of humanity.

Resuming his work in Congress in the third session of the Fifty-third Congress, Mr. Bryan manifested some concern about double terms in the Presidency, and offered bills making a President ineligible for a second term, and also to make a President ineligible to succeed himself. He also brought in a bill for the coinage of silver bullion in the Treasury. Fifty times or more in this session he was heard in debate. Very soon after the assembling of the body he spoke against the Pooling bill that had been recommended for passage. He was vexed one day when Mr. Reed, who permitted himself to be interrupted by Bryan, led him into this passage:

> Mr. Sickles—The principle of competition is universal in all branches of trade. I can see no reason why we should stop it in relation to railroads and permit it with reference to all other branches of trade.
>
> Mr. Reed—But two village grocerymen generally have an understanding about the prices.
>
> Mr. Sickles—If they do, it is to the prejudice of their customers. [Applause.]
>
> Mr. Reed—Now, that meets the applause of the gentleman from Nebraska, or late of Nebraska. [Laughter.]
>
> Mr. Sickles—I will say that in all branches of business the law has left the parties engaging in it to open competition; but here you prohibit it.
>
> Mr. Reed—Railroad companies are no exceptions. They are to look after their own interests and the interests of their shareholders, and select such Directors as will promote that end.
>
> Mr. Bryan—I wish to ask the gentleman from Maine a question. Would you apply the same principle to two manufacturing establishments that you would apply to two railroads, and not allow the one to undersell the other?
>
> Mr. Reed—Well, would you? [Laughter.]
>
> Mr. Bryan—No, Sir; but I do not agree with you on many things.
>
> Mr. Reed—I am very happy to know that.

"Pay in Silver," He Said.

Mr. Bryan was an opponent of the measures of relief proposed to help the Secretary of the Treasury out of the "endless chain" annoyance of being compelled to redeem over and over again the greenbacks and other paper issues as good as gold under the policy of the Government to maintain its securities at par. He saw an easy way out of the situation that to Mr. Carlisle seemed difficult. Pay in silver. He would have compelled it.

He was fast getting out of touch with the Democratic Party when he made his speech on the Sugar bill, Jan. 29, and denounced the Democrats of the Senate who had "held up" the Senate in order to gratify the Sugar Trust. He was ready to bolt then, and he did not care much what Jones, Gorman, Smith, Brice, and the rest thought of his words. He said:

> Oh, Mr. Chairman, to have a party standing in one house of Congress and indicting itself in the other house in such a way as this! Was it ever known that a great party, with the great majority to which the Democratic Party has here, should stand up in the House and proclaim to the country that it could not pass proper legislation through a Democratic Congress because it is held in the grip of a domineering and arbitrary trust? What a fearful acknowledgment that its manly vigor, its patriotic impulses, its devotion to duty, its fidelity to the people have all submitted and been extinguished by one great, grasping, and greedy trust, from whose conscienceless extortions the people need look for no protection from the Democratic Party. This boasted party of the people has fallen so low as to become but the thing of a corrupt trust, a cruel, swindling monopoly.

His View of National Credit.

Fighting the bill to authorize the President to sell low-rate bonds and to pay them in coin, he expressed, over and over again, his doubt as to the opportunity for silver if any discretion was to be left in the Secretary of the Treasury, or any Secretary of the Treasury. He said, on one occasion:

> We may not be able to prevent an issue of bonds by the President, but we can compel him to bear the responsibility alone. If the Secretary of the Treasury would exercise the option and redeem greenbacks and Treasury notes in silver, no bonds would be necessary. Therefore, to authorize the issue of any kind of bonds is to declare that the President is right in paying gold on demand, and to make such a declaration is equivalent to saying that silver is not a standard money, equal to gold in debt-paying power. We cannot afford to make such a declaration, because it is an abandonment of bimetallism.

In the course of the debate he declared: "I for one do not believe that this Government is under any greater obligation to maintain its credit than is any private individual." Criticising some of the features of the bill, he said: "It is giving an elasticity to the currency, with the banks holding both ends of the elastic." Those who read the speech delivered by Mr. Bryan in the Chicago Convention, and who applauded the sentiment about the "crown of thorns" and the "cross of gold," and who commended it as an inspiration, fresh from the lips of the "Boy Orator," should read the report of his speech delivered in the House Dec. 22, 1894, on "Currency Reform." In that speech he closed a passage with these words:

> Notwithstanding the recent resolutions of the Federation of Labor in favor of the immediate restoration of the free an unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth—notwithstanding all these influences, I say, in favor of bimetallism, the money centres present this insolent demand for further legislation in favor of a universal gold standard. I, for one, will not yield to the demand. I will not help to crucify mankind upon a cross of gold. I will not aid them to press down upon the bleeding brow of labor this crown of thorns.

Working for the Bimetallic League.

It is only about a year and four months since Mr. Bryan said his last word in the House and went out of public life. Since his departure from the Capitol he has not followed the law, but he has gone about as the teacher of the silver doctrines as inculcated at the suggestion of the Bimetallic League.

He may have received something for that service; it could not have been much, but such as it was it was probably more than he could have earned as a lawyer, for he has not been a great success as a practitioner. He is a firm believer in himself. He has inspired many others with that belief. He came to this city a mere boy as compared with other members, and he was determined to be a member of the Ways and Means Committee, the leading committee of the House, without previous Congressional experience. He said: "I will get it." And he got it. He says: "I will be elected President." He believes it, with the earnestness of a zealot who finds in himself a prophet predicting according to his own desires.

He will not be beaten by making fun of him. He is too serious a person. Many who hear him will believe him at once, though he talk utter sophistry, just because he will impress those who shall hear him with the belief that he believes what he is saying.

E. G. D.

BRYAN'S FIRST THREAT TO BOLT.

Letter He Wrote to a Kansas Man Three Years Ago.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 19.—When Bryan made his free-silver speech in Congress, in 1893, his friend, E. G. Wilson, of Topeka, wrote him a letter warning him against the Populist Party. Wilson to-day made public Bryan's reply, in which he threatened to bolt the Democratic Party if it should declare for sound money. Bryan said:

> I have not left the Democratic Party, but am ready to do so as soon as I am satisfied that it, as a party, is wedded to the gold standard. Until that time it is not necessary to discuss the merits or the demerits of the Populists.
>
> There are some things in their platform, however, which I do not and will not favor, but the Populists at their worst are not as dangerous to the Government as the plutocratic wing of both old parties. If the Democratic Party deserts its principles, the losses will go to the independent party and moderate its ideas and make it a power for good.

Bryan has modified his views as to the Populists. He now is as good a Populist as there is in the country.

MRS. KOERNER HAS HER BOY.

Her Divorced Husband Left the Child in a Hotel and Lost Him.

Mrs. E. W. Koerner, the divorced wife of a member of the firm of Koerner & Hyde of Buffalo, was among the first cabin passengers on the Cunard steamship Umbria, which anchored at her pier Saturday night at 11:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Koerner was divorced from her husband a year ago, and the courts gave her the custody of the only child, a boy eight years old, who is the heir to $25,000. Mr. Koerner, it is said, secretly obtained possession of the child, and went to Europe with him.

Though Mrs. Koerner had no definite knowledge of her former husband's whereabouts, she immediately pursued him to Europe, accompanied by her friend, Mrs. Remington. Mrs. Koerner soon discovered that father and son were in Londonderry, Ireland, and so to Londonderry she went, keeping the news of her arrival secret from Mr. Koerner.

One day Mr. Koerner left his hotel, locking up the boy. On his return he found the child gone, and discovered that Mrs. Koerner had been in the city. He attempted to follow the mother and child, but took the wrong train, and on arriving at Liverpool found that mother and child had sailed on the Umbria.

Mrs. Koerner had registered on the Umbria under the name of Mrs. Davis, and Mrs. Remington under the name of Mrs. Watson, and the boy was called Frank Jewett. The purser, however, discovered that the names had been changed, and restored the original names to the passenger list. A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called yesterday at the Westminster Hotel, where Mrs. Koerner had stopped, but was told that she had left yesterday morning for Buffalo.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, July 19—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

NEW-ENGLAND, EASTERN NEW-YORK, and DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, threatening weather, with possible light showers Monday afternoon, southerly to southwesterly winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, threatening weather, with possible light showers Monday afternoon, southerly to southwesterly winds. VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, threatening weather Monday morning, light showers in the afternoon, southeasterly to southerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, light showers, variable winds. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, fair, except light showers on the Gulf, southeasterly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, NEW-MEXICO, and WESTERN TEXAS, generally fair, variable winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, generally fair, variable winds. TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, and WEST VIRGINIA, threatening weather, with possible light showers Monday afternoon, southerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, showers, fresh to brisk southerly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, showers, southerly winds. IOWA, generally fair, preceded by showers in the northeast portion, variable winds, becoming northwesterly. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, preceded by showers in the extreme east portion, cooler in the east portion, northwesterly winds. NEBRASKA, fair, cooler in southern portion, variable winds, becoming northwesterly. MISSOURI, showers, followed by fair Monday afternoon or night, southeasterly winds, becoming northwesterly. COLORADO and KANSAS, generally fair, variable winds, becoming northerly. WYOMING and MONTANA, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming easterly. UPPER MICHIGAN, LOWER MICHIGAN, and WISCONSIN, threatening weather, with light showers, fresh to brisk southeasterly winds, becoming variable. MINNESOTA, light showers Monday, fair in the afternoon or night, variable winds, becoming northerly. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, preceded by showers in extreme east portion Monday morning, northerly winds.

The area of high pressure is central off the middle Atlantic coast, and a second high area appears to be developing in Montana. A trough of low pressure extends from Texas to Lake Superior. Rain has fallen in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, the lower lake region, the Middle Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys. The temperature has risen in the Lower Missouri Valley and the South Atlantic States and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Threatening weather may be expected in the Middle and North Atlantic States, with possible light showers Monday afternoon, showers in the lake regions, the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, the South Atlantic and East Gulf States.

Valuable Franchise Secured.

The franchise of easy digestion—one of the most valuable in the gift of medical science—can be secured by any person wise enough to use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, either to suppress growing dyspepsia, or to uproot it at maturity. Bilious, rheumatic, and fever and ague sufferers, persons troubled with nervousness, and the constipated, should also secure the health franchise by the same means.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

A CONTINENT FIRST VISITED.

THE CRUISE OF THE "ANTARCTIC" TO THE SOUTH POLAR REGIONS. By H. J. Bull. Illustrated. 8vo. New-York: Edward Arnold.

The author of this volume presents his work to the public with a modesty that has its charm, although the interest of the expedition he chronicles can well make it stand on its own merits. No extraordinary hardships were encountered, nor were great feats of endurance accomplished; but the fact remains that specimens of vegetation new to scientists were found, and land heretofore untrodden was visited. This land was the great antarctic continent, discovered in 1841 by Sir James Ross. Mr. Bull, who is a Norwegian, assures us further that he could never have written the book except for the help given by a cousin and by his cousin's English wife, the latter acting as "consulting oracle and dictionary in the choice of suitable words and phrases."

More important than this assistance, however, was the support which the expedition received from Commander Svend Foyn, an eminent Norwegian industrial pioneer and inventor. Mr. Bull had long aspired to visit this continent, and in Australia and elsewhere had vainly endeavored to organize an expedition, when Foyn, in a most off-hand way, said to Mr. Bull one day in Norway that he could have one of his vessels, provided a good Captain could be found. Foyn was then eighty-four years old, and Mr. Bull was dumfounded to find him "settling in a short fifteen minutes what I had been vainly struggling to effect during the last three years. Many a day and night," he adds, "had I spent in writing pamphlets, estimates, and newspaper articles, without apparent progress toward the realization of my idea, when I suddenly found myself face to face with the man who could say, and did say, 'I will let you have the ship.'"

To Commander Foyn the book is dedicated as to "a benefactor to his country" and the man through whose liberality the expedition was alone rendered possible. We are told that until the day on which he died, Foyn "pursued his daily work with an intensity which may be judged from the one fact that even at the zenith of his prosperity he personally started his men at 5 in the morning, taking the lead in their labors throughout the day and attending to his office work till late at night." He had an intense hatred of waste, and in the simplicity of his life and tastes was Spartan. At whaling stations he would mess with the sailors, "using one plate for the whole dinner, as is usual in the forecastle." He was well to do, so that his annual donations of all kinds "ran into thousands," but his home life was that of a middle-class Englishman. By his will the greater portion of his fortune was given to foreign missions. Mr. Bull declares him to have been "a giant among men, a true descendant of his Viking ancestors."

Two voyages to the antarctic region were made. From the first Mr. Bull brought back a cargo valued at the time at £3,000, but which realized about two-thirds of that sum. Mr. Bull's Melbourne friends now became ambitious to send him out on their own account. Foyn was asked by cable what sum he would sell his ship for, and he replied £10,000, which was nearly twice the sum the men of Melbourne were willing to invest. Thus it was that when the ship sailed again on a voyage from which slight financial returns were derived, Foyn remained the owner.

Before Victoria Land (the name that has been given to the continent) was reached, much difficulty was had with ice. During one period of a fortnight the ship advanced practically not an inch in the pack. The ice was "wedged close together as far as we can see," wrote Mr. Bull in his diary, "gripping our good vessel firmly between heaped-up floes, with hardly a square foot of water anywhere between them. The engine is stopped and the silence and general sense of desolation pervading the surroundings oppress your heart as you contemplate the present and the future." The Captain was inclined to give up the struggle and turn back in order to hunt for seals and thus get compensation for the failure, but Mr. Bull would not advise that course, as he had gone out with explicit instructions to explore the Great Bay as a whaling ground. "We shall risk the grave displeasure of Mr. Foyn," said he, "whose hatred of pusillanimity is so well known." Finally, one fine morning, when the Captain had decided to order a retreat, open water was seen, and far in the distance water, with no ice, and then beyond was found Victoria Land, of which Mr. Bull writes:

> "The pinnacled mountains towering range beyond range in majestic grandeur, under a coverlet of matchless white; the glittering and sparkling gold and silver of the sunshine, broken and reflected through the crystals of ice and snow; the sky of clearest blue and deepest gold when the sun is at its lowest; but perhaps more than all, the utter desolation, the awesome, unearthly silence pervading the whole landscape—all this combines to form a scene which is worth many a sacrifice to behold for once, although living alone in such surroundings would undoubtedly end in speedy madness. For those who disbelieve in 'silence that can be heard' I recommend a visit to South Victoria Land.
>
> "Contrasting the land and sea brings out in a wonderful manner the immensity of the mountain chains, which here attain an altitude of 14,000 feet. The stranded iceberg looks enormous as you pass close to it, and its color strikes you as the purest white and blue, but when you look at it once more from the sea, with the South Victoria Alps in the background, it seems a big matchbox with a gray and dull surface.

The sensation of being the first men who had set foot on the real antarctic mainland was both strange and pleasurable. Our surroundings and our hosts were as strange and unique as our feelings. The latter—myriads of penguins—fairly covered the flat promontory, many acres in extent, jutting out into the bay between Cape Adan and a most westerly headland; they further lined all accessible projections of the rocks to an altitude of 800 or 900 feet.

Elsewhere, on islands, were seen great collections of penguins. One island seemed to have nearly its whole extent occupied by them. Myriads of these birds are drilled to a degree of perfection that wins admiration. In spite of their bewildering numbers, "all their functions of life action are carried out with perfect absence of confusion." Of that other bird of the cold southern seas, the albatross, the author remarks that an omelet made from one of its eggs "afforded a respectable slice at supper to each of the four occupants of the cabin, all blessed with appetites of fine dimensions."

The engineer of the ship met with a severe disappointment. On the voyage down he broke his leg, and thus was compelled to lie for weeks in his bunk, where never came daylight, and thus he was denied the pleasure of seeing the glorious mountain scene. No one dared to attempt to take him on deck, for fear of his leg. When finally he was able to go above the wonderful scene had passed far behind the southern horizon.

Of this voyage, accounts have already been given by Carsten E. Borchgrevinck, who took occasion to deride the management of the expedition. Mr. Bull naturally resents this, and for the best of reasons. It appears to have been a clear and startling case of abuse of hospitality. Mr. Bull had secured for him a chance to accompany the expedition against the objections of the Captain and crew, and declares that, "with the sole exception of not giving up my own crib and sleeping in the forecastle myself, I do not know of anything in reason which I omitted to do to increase the comfort of Mr. Borchgrevinck." Mr. Bull obviously is quite right in the feeling that his critic owes him "a debt of gratitude for having been permitted (at the eleventh hour) to associate himself with us at all." But Mr. Borchgrevinck appears to have shown a curious disposition to "arrogate to himself the chief, if not the whole, credit and honor of the results of the expedition."

MARION CRAWFORD ON BAR HARBOR.

"AMERICAN SUMMER RESORTS" SERIES. BAR HARBOR. By F. Marion Crawford. Illustrated by C. S. Reinhart. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

This series of little books is a happy inspiration on the part of the Messrs. Scribner. The special characteristic of Mr. Crawford's volume is, as might be expected, its extreme thoroughness. Not an attraction or a defect of Bar Harbor is slurred over, and the reader seeking accurate information from his own point of view, and not that of the Baedeker writer, feels that he has found it. There is perhaps less charm in the conscientious treatment of such a subject than in a picture more broadly brushed in; but there is a great deal of satisfaction for the Summer wanderer. One's interest grows with the reading, and clings lovingly to the familiar features of the New-England resort—the Indian camp, the adjacent village kindly holding itself in spick and span readiness to receive visitors, the main street, the store, the mountain. Then there are the more individual features, very pleasantly described, such as catboat sailing in a fog, finding some June lilies in August and strawberries in July, and having for the driver of your buckboard a sailor who has been as far as China or has had hairbreadth escapes off the Banks.

Mr. Crawford warns artists that Bar Harbor is not for them. "In what is known as a 'real Bar Harbor day,'" he says, "the air is so thin and clear that there seem to be no distant effects, and objects lose their relative values. The sea is of a darker blue than the sky, and the rocks are very red or very gray, and the birches are of a brighter green than the firs, which stand out against the sky with edges as sharp as those of the tightly curled trees on wooden stands in the toy Swiss farmyards dear to our youth. But that is all. Even the clouds seem to abjure mystery and take definite outlines; the water is spangled with shining points where the light breeze ruffles it, and one can see every patch on the sail of the old fishing schooner making her leisurely way to her anchorage. Any attempt at a faithful rendering of such dry brilliancy is apt to have a fatal likeness to a chromo-lithograph, and the artist usually ends by leaving his paint-box at home, and giving himself up to enjoyment of the keen air that tingles through his veins." Mr. Crawford forgets the descendants of the American pre-Raphael

The New-York Times

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Amusements This Evening.

BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Roof Garden.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:30. Rice's Evangeline—8:00. Rice's Circus Carnival—3:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12 to 12.
TERRACE GARDEN—Fatinitza—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

What Is Going On To-day.

William C. Redfield, address on sound money at Neighborhood Guild house, 42 Navy Street, Brooklyn, evening.

Ratification meeting, Hell Gate Republican Club, 319 East 86th Street, Candidate Hobart present, evening.

Petition for removal of Superintendent Constable to be presented to the Mayor.

German Hospital Association, Arion Hall, 21 Wall Street, Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

Bryan and Sewall Club, William Sulzer's office, 45 Broadway, evening.

Atlantic Avenue Railroad Commission, Brooklyn, 4 P. M.

Free Employment Bureau opens, 331 East Fourteenth Street.

Trustees New-York and Brooklyn Bridge meet.

Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, 2 P. M.

Populist delegates start for St. Louis.

Vacation schools open.

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Revival of Byzantine Architecture.

From The London Chronicle.

One of the curious artistic facts of this end of the century is the revival of Byzantin architecture in the West. In France several splendid churches in this peculiar and imposing style are in progress of construction, among them the great basilica at Montmartre; the Catholic Cathedral in London will be in the same style, which demands elaborate internal decoration, especially in mosaic. A new church in Byzantine architecture is rising rapidly in Antwerp, the whole interior of which will be decorated in mosaic after designs by artists of the Cinquecento by the celebrated firm of Salviati of Venice, who executed, it will be remembered, the magnificent mosaics on the eight spandrels of the dome of St. Paul's, which are so much more effective than those in the choir. The elder Salviati, who died four years ago, was the reviver of the old Byzantine or Venetian style of mosaic, as well as of the almost lost art of glass blowing, which has now become the principal industry of Murano.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

From THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	TIMES. 1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	71	64	68
6 A. M.	69	65	68
9 A. M.	72	69	73
12 M.	75	70	77
4 P. M.	75	70	77
6 P. M.	74	68	75
9 P. M.	70	66	73
12 P. M.	70	65	72

Average Temperatures Yesterday.

Printing House Square.....72.87
Weather Bureau.....68.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date 1895.....72.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date for last twenty years.....75.00

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Showers in afternoon.

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 3, Column 4.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 20, 1896.

AN HONEST DOLLAR IS A GOLD DOLLAR OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

WHERE VOTES WILL TELL.

Whatever honest-money men may think of a third ticket, of voting for McKINLEY, or of not voting for President, there is one office as to which they can all make their votes effective—that of Representative in Congress. One has only to realize what the next House may or may not do to make the talk of deserting the polls on election day seem like a sort of treason.

If Mr. McKINLEY is elected, as we are entirely confident that he will be, it is of the utmost importance that he should have behind him a House with a strong majority firmly supporting the gold standard, a majority that will propose nothing and consent to nothing that can directly or indirectly weaken or threaten the gold standard. If Mr. McKINLEY shall be convinced before the campaign is over that the maintenance of the gold standard, not only beyond the risk of change, but beyond any shadow of doubt, is his first and constant duty, then a House completely accepting that primary principle will give him great strength. The combination of a President and a House of Representatives that cannot be moved from this vital policy would give the country precisely the solid and stable confidence that it needs. It would give like confidence to the rest of the world. And nothing else would.

On the other hand, if Mr. McKINLEY should be guilty of the folly of thinking that protection is more important than perfect certainty on the currency, then a House of Representatives absolutely free from that perilous delusion would be badly needed. We shall not believe, unless we are compelled to do so, that Mr. McKINLEY can keep such a fatal idea in his head; but it is unfortunately true at this moment, first, that he did have it there at one time, and, second, that he has not as yet distinctly and directly declared that he has rid himself of it. He has used a number of phrases, all logically inconsistent with the notion that protection is more important than perfect security as to the currency, but they have been either figurative or general. They have not been specific. He has not said, for instance: "I will neither do nor consent to anything that will endanger or seem to endanger the gold standard by any action of the United States Government." And he has used language that gives the impression that he regards a higher tariff as the supreme object of his party. If he cannot be cured of this hallucination, then the only safety of the country lies in a majority in the House which is wholly free from it.

If Mr. BRYAN is to be our next President—which is a fate that we must not ignore, even though we have faith that it will not be visited upon us—then obviously an honest-money majority is the only hope of the country. Mr. BRYAN as President, with a Senate majority in sympathy with his mischievous notions, could do much to discredit the country and to make decent Americans ashamed; but he could make no laws. He could refuse to use the existing powers of the Executive to maintain the gold reserve; he could pay the demand obligations of the Government and even the interest on the United States bonds in silver dollars. These things he undoubtedly would do, for his platform demands them. But if the majority of the House of Representatives were solid for the gold standard, the mischief, though very great, would be far less than would follow free coinage. And we should have the right to feel that this majority represented the real feeling of the people, who would at the next chance remedy the terrible blunder as to the Presidency.

As we have said, this is a remote contingency. But when the country has to face a threat which would be so disastrous could it be carried out, it is the duty of every honest citizen to fight against it at every point. Therefore let every such citizen do all in his power to have a gold-standard candidate in his district, of his own party if he can be got, of the other if that is impossible, and let every such citizen declare that his vote will go to make the election of such a candidate sure, and for no other purpose whatever.

A FRANK SWINDLE.

The notion of the venerable Senator HARRIS is that Bryan headquarters should be established in Washington to allow himself and Senator JONES and all other silverites who are members of the Senate or the House to get the campaign documents and other matter sent through the mails free of charge under their frank.

This is quite in keeping with the general policy of the silverites. The franking privilege at best is an abuse and a nuisance. There are certain kinds of public documents that might properly be distributed free by the Government, but they should be accurately defined, and the distribution should be in the hands of responsible executive officers. Senators and Representatives should have nothing personally to do with it. It should be a special expenditure for an express purpose. The cost comes out of the taxpayers' pockets, and it should be watched and regulated according to law.

But the men who wish to compel creditors, whether money lenders, savings-bank depositors, or wage earners, to take 53 cents for a dollar feel no scruple in making the taxpayers bear their campaign expenses.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SILVER.

Three great life insurance companies whose home offices are in this city have policies in force amounting to more than $2,580,000,000. The similar engagements of the twenty-six principal American life companies exceed $5,881,000,000. The grand total of American life insurance policies in force, those of the assessment companies and orders included, is reported to be $13,048,452,664. The premiums upon these policies have been paid, year after year, by millions of citizens, who have thus sought to provide for their families. They have expected, of course, that their own Government would not prevent the payment of the policies in money as good as that with which they have bought the insurance by the payment of the premiums.

If the Bryan silver policy should be made effective by the National legislation which the Bryan party demands, the actual value of all these policies would be reduced by nearly one-half. How can any sane holder of a life insurance policy vote for BRYAN?

Col. GREENE, the President of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, has addressed an earnest letter to the 65,000 policy holders who own the company's assets of $63,000,000 in mortgages, bonds, stocks, &c., and are relying upon the $156,000,000 in policies for which they have paid the annual charges. "We never supposed that it was necessary," he says, "to provide that you should pay your premiums or that we should promise to pay your policies in any particular kind or quality of dollars; both are payable in 'lawful money' only, on the confident assumption that the American people are sufficiently honest to keep their dollars meaning what they were meant to mean and what they always have meant." But now comes a political party avowing distinctly its purpose to make the dollar mean 52 cents' worth of silver. He continues:

"Should this party so led come to power upon this platform, the Government's dues, instead of being paid as now in gold at one hundred cents, or in paper which it now redeems with such gold, and never with silver, would be paid in silver or in paper redeemed in silver, which silver we could use in trade at only its bullion value of 52 cents in the dollar. The greenbacks being then redeemed in fifty-two-cent dollars, the Government bonds and their interest being paid in fifty-two-cent dollars, our National bank currency, which rests on Government bonds, redeemable in fifty-two-cent greenbacks, and the gold gone from domestic circulation into international trade, we should be on the single fifty-two-cent dollar basis.

"Then the purchasing power of your policies would be cut in two."

In his opinion the establishment of this silver basis would intensely stimulate the production of the metal, and in the course of time the actual value of the 16-to-1 silver dollar would fall below 40 cents, possibly even to 30 cents.

"Should we come upon a silver basis, your policies would for a time be paid in 'dollars' worth to your families only about 50 cents; and the great bulk of them would probably be paid in 'dollars' worth not more than from 25 to 35 cents."

Therefore this officer most earnestly directs the attention of policy holders to their personal interest in the issue. "It is our duty," he says, "to warn you that by so much as it was your duty to make this provision for the protection of your families, by so much is it your present duty to see, so far as your action can prevent it, that no part of that provision is lost to them by being paid in 'dollars' which are worth anything less than the one hundred cents with which you have been paying your premiums and in which, therefore, you and we supposed you were making that provision, trusting to the personal and political integrity of the American people to keep their honor bright and their money good."

The arguments which should stimulate the policy holders in one company to oppose the Bryan ticket appeal, of course, with the same force to all other holders of life policies.

They should also be effective when addressed to the 4,875,519 persons who own deposits in American savings banks amounting to $1,810,597,023. These depositors have put in dollars each of which had and now has the purchasing power of 100 cents. Can they, in their right minds, vote for a National policy which would require them to accept in return dollars each of which would have the purchasing power of only 52 such cents as they deposited?

PENNSYLVANIA'S DAIRY HERDS.

We have remarked heretofore that, although the sanitary movement for the suppression of bovine tuberculosis and the purification of the milk supply was checked in this State by the Platt Legislature at its recent session, it has not been checked elsewhere. In Pennsylvania the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny have taken measures, as we pointed out some time ago, to prevent the sale of milk from tuberculous cows within their boundaries. We now notice interesting evidence that the question is attracting attention in several towns in the interior of that State.

There was a conference on Thursday last between the Board of Health of Scranton and the milk dealers doing business in that city, the health authorities expressing a desire to prevent the sale of milk from tuberculous herds. The dealers were willing to be guided by the board, "and it was decided," says The Philadelphia Press, "that tuberculin should be used." The dairy herds in the neighborhood of Scranton, therefore, will be subjected to the test.

Many cows having died of tuberculosis during the last month in the vicinity of Columbia, Lancaster County, the health authorities of Columbia ordered that no milk should be sold in the town except from herds known to be free from disease. The State Veterinarian has applied the test to several herds in the Columbia "milk district" and found a considerable number of consumptives. "Many fine herds in the vicinity of Lansdale," says The Philadelphia Ledger, "have been found to be tuberculous." An account is given of the recent condemnation of thirty cows in four herds by a Veterinarian using the tuberculin test, the presence of the disease being disclosed in more than half of the animals inspected. The record of occasional inspections and tests during the last two years indicates a considerable percentage of tuberculous cows in the dairy herds of Pennsylvania.

"DROP PARTISANSHIP."

We observe a general disposition upon the part of Republican organs, both speakers and newspapers, to have the Democrats drop partisanship this year and join with the Republicans in protecting the safety, honor, and welfare of the country. What we fail to observe is any symptom of a desire on the part of the Republicans to drop partisanship. They invite sound-money Democrats to join them in putting into power a Republican Administration on a platform pledged to the enactment of measures odious to Democrats and, as Democrats believe, injurious to the country.

There must be some reciprocity in this business. An appeal by one set of partisans to another set of partisans to drop partisanship will not be so widely effective if the partisanship of the appellants is to be maintained. Doubtless if the leaders of the convention at St. Louis had foreseen just what was going to happen at Chicago they would have toned down their platform so as to make it less repulsive to Democrats. They would have made it easy, instead of making it hard, for sound-money Democrats to support their ticket. But even since the nominations at St. Louis and even since the nominations at Chicago McKINLEY and HANNA have been endeavoring to keep the tariff at the front and to send the silver question to the rear. Until McKINLEY'S speech of the 11th inst., the evident aim of his canvass was, not to make it easy for sound-money Democrats to vote for him, but to make it easy for free-silver Democrats as well as free-silver Republicans to vote for him. But the attempt to keep the tariff in front broke down absolutely and hopelessly with the proceedings of the Populists at Chicago. Now, it is as plain to the Republican candidate and his manager as it is to everybody else that policy requires them to conciliate the sound-money Democrats.

McKINLEY has not gone far enough in that direction. He is committed against free coinage by his platform. But he must also commit himself, if he wants the votes of sound-money Democrats, against "doing something for silver" in any form or manner during his term. The business men of the country are at last thoroughly disgusted with the whole silver propaganda in all its phases. They mean to make an end of it and to show the producers of silver that they cannot expect any aid from the Government in getting more for their product than its commercial value, and dishonest debtors that they are to receive no consideration.

Everybody knows why McKINLEY, even now that he is squarely planted on the currency plank of the St. Louis platform, objects to doing this. He objects to it because there is no hope of getting another McKinley tariff, except by making some concession to the silver men. They will "hold up" any tariff, as they have already held up one tariff, unless the framers of it agree to protect the American producers of silver. What seems even more to the purpose is that in the McKinley view the use of a tariff is to extract campaign funds from manufacturers. This is the pleasing dilemma that during the early days after his nomination perplexed the Major. On the one hand, no manufacturers' campaign fund without the promise of a tariff; on the other, no tariff without a promise to do something for silver.

Now, McKINLEY must absolutely renounce these expectations if he wants the sound-money Democratic vote, for they cannot be fulfilled without a betrayal of that vote. The sacrifice is not so great as it seems. No manufacturer in the possession of his faculties would draw large checks for the Republican campaign fund as a matter of business in return for the privilege of fixing the duty on the product that competes with his own. Every manufacturer knows that no tariff can be passed during the first half of McKINLEY'S term except at the price which the body of manufacturers showed last Winter that they were unwilling to pay. Moreover, if it is complained that another McKinley tariff is impossible if the Republican candidate makes such a pledge against conceding anything to the silver men as the sound-money Democrats have a right to exact of him, the sound-money Democrats will answer that they have not the slightest desire for another tariff such as was overwhelmingly condemned by the people in the election of 1890 and in the election of 1892. If the Republicans call upon the sound-money Democrats to drop their partisanship, the sound-money Democrats are entitled to call upon the Republicans to drop some of their own.

THE WORKINGMEN.

The little census of the opinions of workingmen which we gave yesterday morning is full of meaning and on the whole extremely encouraging. There were 107 addressed in all. Of those who expressed decided opinions regarding the main issue, forty were frankly for the gold standard and thirty-eight for silver. Nineteen more expected to support BRYAN from partisan reasons, most of them linking his name with Tammany. The remaining nine were in doubt as to how they finally would vote. Remembering that most of the workingmen in New-York who are partisans at all are Democrats, and that a great part of these have been followers of Tammany, the showing for BRYAN is much smaller than might reasonably have been expected. If the opponents of BRYAN secure the prestige of regularity in the Democratic Party, as we believe that they will, it is clear that BRYAN will not get a majority of the class usually known as workingmen. Only three of the men questioned were Germans. Unquestionably the mass of German workingmen will go against BRYAN.

Very interesting is the one argument used most often by the workingmen opposed to silver. It was that it would raise the prices of other things more than it would raise the price of labor or wages. Wage earners will see this point more clearly as the campaign goes on. They know already that wages are the last thing to go up when there is a general rise. They will see from proof that comes straight home to them that even the chance of free silver will check trade and make work harder than ever to get. In the face of these facts the vague promise of advantage in some roundabout way in the dim future from the free coinage of cheap money will have no charm, will lose, indeed, what charm it may now have for some. Reports from many of the trade unions show that they are taking up this question temperately and deliberately, and mean by study, by discussion, by practical inquiry, to find out how it will affect their interests. That policy will be fatal to free silver.

The meeting announced for next Thursday by the Republican managers ought to be interesting in more ways than one. If Speaker REED and ex-Mayor GRACE, Mr. FORAKER, and Mr. STEINWAY, speaking from the same platform on the supreme need of maintaining the gold standard, cannot call out the real feeling of New-York on the question, it is not easy to see what could do that. Mr. REED is a man of sufficient experience and sense of the reality of political principles to meet fully the requirements of the occasion. If Mr. FORAKER does as much he will contribute powerfully to the election of Mr. McKINLEY.

A speaker at a Populist meeting in Washington the other day announced that he was "theosophically" assured that Mr. BRYAN is the reincarnation of ANDREW JACKSON. Possibly. But when ANDREW JACKSON was on earth and in the flesh he threatened to hang higher than Haman a Southern statesman whose ideas of patriotism were no more offensive than those expressed in the Chicago platform. If the theosophically reincarnated Jackson could meet the original and, humanly speaking, the only known JACKSON, he might learn a thing or two as to what American citizenship is that would do him good.

TO RUSH WORK ON SHIPS.

Navy Department Is Trying Hard to Hasten Their Completion.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Among the important matters that have necessitated a week's postponement of Secretary Herbert's voyage of inspection on the Dolphin are the plans for the three new battleships and thirteen torpedo boats, the contracts for which, in accordance with the act of Congress approved June 10, must be awarded within 120 days. That limit will expire Oct. 8, and as some time had to be allowed for canvassing and considering the proposals, the advertisements which have already been issued called for opening the bids on the torpedo boats Sept. 14 and on the battleships four days later.

Plans and specifications for the torpedo boats, which are to be of three classes, making, respectively, 30, 22½, and 20 knots, have already been prepared for eight bidders, who have applied for them, and Chief Constructor Hichborn is confident that the drawings and details of the battleships will be in possession of the only four establishments in the country capable of such big work not later than Aug. 1.

The entire resources of the Navy Department have been strained to their utmost to expedite this work; and as soon as it is out of the way a general effort is to be made to hasten the completion of existing contracts, some of which are behind time.

A Statement from Mr. Constable.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I desire to submit the following in regard to a statement that appeared in your paper on the 15th inst., to the effect that a Coroner's jury had rendered a verdict censuring the Department of Buildings for having approved plans for an area railing, because the jury considered the railing an improper one.

If this is a correct statement of the verdict, there must have been some misapprehension on the part of the jurymen in regard to the law on the subject.

The owners of property can construct open areas on their premises, and make them as broad or as deep as desired. The only jurisdiction the Building Department has in regard thereto is to see that they are properly protected by suitable railings.

Areas are usually made for the purpose of lighting and ventilating the basements of houses, and for that reason the railings around the same should admit as much light and air as possible. It is not intended that the railing should be constructed so that a person cannot climb over it, or that a child cannot get in between the spaces thereof, but simply so that a person capable of taking care of himself cannot fall unawares into the areaway, and, if it is sufficient for that purpose, the area is "properly protected with a suitable railing."

A child, twenty-two months old, is not of sufficient age to take care of itself, and no one can be censured by reason of any accident happening to such a child, except its parents or guardians, who so permit it to be on the streets without a guardian.

STEVENSON CONSTABLE,
Superintendent of Buildings.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1896.

PROF. PETRIE'S EXCAVATIONS.

An Interesting Exhibition at University College.

An interesting exhibition opens to-day, says The London Times of July 6, at University College, and will be on view until the end of the month, illustrating the labors during last season in Egypt of Prof. Flinders Petrie and Mr. Quibell. The excavations in and around the Ramesseum have been conducted for the Egyptian Research account by Mr. Quibell, while the remains of the funeral temples to the north and south of that site have been excavated by Prof. Petrie at the cost of Mr. Jesse Haworth and Mr. Martyn Kennard, and the sites of about ten temples at Thebes of the eighteenth and nineteenth dynasties have been explored. The concession for working this region was only granted on the condition that all the royal monuments and half of the remainder of what might be found should be the property of the Egyptian Government, and consequently the most striking objects have been retained at the Ghizeh Museum; but photographs and drawings enable one to realize the originals, and a large collection of smaller objects, inscribed fragments of wine and oil jars, seals, canopic vases of the twenty-second dynasty, amulets, and other things are full of interest to the Egyptologist. A colored drawing by Miss Pirie represents the ka of a dead man adoring a tree goddess, and behind him appears his tomb in the mountain, of which the façade is seen in full. His ba bows before the tree, accepting food from the goddess, while the ka receives the drink she pours out. A number of objects are also shown from a twelfth dynasty tomb, including a box which contained literary papyri in too dilapidated a condition to be brought to England, a wooden figure of a dancer holding bronze snakes in her hands, ivory castanets, a doll of painted wood, an ape, a lion, and a female figure in blue gauze.

The second room is devoted to Prof. Petrie's finds. Among the objects brought from the Thebaid are a dish of alabaster incised with lotus pattern ascribed to the sixth dynasty, and bowls of limestone and red pottery from the fourth to the sixth dynasties. A striking survival of the Assyrian invasion is seen in a bronze helmet of the form worn by Assyrian archers, with which was a trumpet (stolen by the diggers) bearing the name Pedu-amen-neb-nes-taui, a name known about 750 B. C., and continued in use for probably a century, and hence it is thought that the objects may well belong to the Assyrian invasion, 676-668 B. C. This date is held to be important, as there were also found a bronze bowl and a series of iron tools of forms quite unlike any known in Egypt, and they are thought to belong to an Assyrian armorer about 670 B. C. These tools, comprising three saws made for pulling, not pushing, one rasp, one file, several chisels and ferrules, a scoop-edged drill, two centre-bits, and others, are of the greatest value in the history of tools as showing several forms of an earlier date than was thought possible. They are quite un-Egyptian and probably of Assyrian origin. The most valuable result, however, of Prof. Petrie's efforts is the great tablet recording the sojourn of the Israelites in Egypt, of which an account appeared in The Times in Easter week. A full-sized copy of the inscription is on the wall, and its last words are: "The people of Israel is spoiled, it hath no seed; Syria has become (as weak) as the widows of Egypt." The date of this tablet being about 1200 B. C., it is several centuries earlier than any allusion to the people of Israel in Assyrian records. The tablet itself, which weighs nearly five tons, is without flaw, and is the largest tablet in hard stone which has been preserved. It is, of course, now in the Ghizeh Museum. Another tablet, perhaps two centuries earlier in date, contains a glorification of Amen and account of the building at Thebes where the Colossi stand. Mr. Petrie also discovered the foundation deposits of Queen Tausert, circa 1150 B. C., a quarter of a mile south of the Ramesseum, with hundreds of little figures of offerings, scarabs in blue glaze beads, and also some models of tools in copper. From a technical point of view, however, the most instructive object in the exhibition is the copy of an unfinished tablet, which shows the first sketching of the figures and hieroglyphics in red, and furnishes a good example of the rapid way of writing in monumental style. This tablet was found broken up for the foundation of a pillar in the Temple of Merenptah. The whole collection well deserves the careful study of all who are interested in the work of archaeology in Egypt.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S WILL.

Many Objects of Interest Divided Among Her Children.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 19.—The will of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was admitted to probate Saturday afternoon. She leaves all her property to her three children, the Rev. Charles E. Stowe, Miss Harriet Stowe, and Miss Eliza Stowe, the son to have one-third and the remainder to be held in trust for the support of her daughters.

A large silver inkstand given to Mrs. Stowe by the women of England and a cabinet of signatures of renowned men and women is bequeathed to the son.

A silver waiter given to Mrs. Stowe by the women of England is left to Miss Harriet, and a silver cake basket, also given by the women of England, goes to Miss Eliza.

The gold bracelet given Mrs. Stowe by the Duchess of Sutherland is given to Mrs. Stowe's daughter, Georgiana, Mrs. Allen of Boston, now deceased. Mrs. Stowe's collection of pictures is to be distributed equally between the children.

Her residence in this city, valued at $10,000, is given to the daughters. The will is dated Nov. 3, 1885. Her son, as executor, has filed an inventory of the estate, showing the value of Mrs. Stowe's property to be $42,353.

TWO BOATS IN A COLLISION.

A Ferryboat and an Excursion Steamer Come Together.

Jessie Reed, twenty-two years old, who lives with her father, Jacob A. Reed, at 81 Morton Street, had her right leg fractured last night by a collision between the Union Ferry Company's boat New-York and the steamboat Valley Girl of Starin's Line.

She was a passenger from Glen Island on the latter boat, which, while attempting to make a landing at the foot of South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, was fouled by the New-York, whose pilot was steering for the Grand Street slip, in Brooklyn.

Miss Reed was brought to the foot of Cortlandt Street, this city, in the Valley Girl, where she was attended by Surgeon L'Abbe of the Hudson Street Hospital, where she refused to go. She was taken home in a coach.

The extent of the collision could not be learned, but Capt. Ludlam of the steamboat said last night that the New-York fouled him.

PERSONALS.

—The Duchesse Hélène d'Aosta was on the point of leaving Turin for the funeral of the Duc de Nemours when she received direct instructions from the King of Italy to remain absent, the house of Savoy being sufficiently represented by Count Tornielli. The Duchess unhesitatingly obeyed, stopping short at Lyons, and proceeding thence to the Château of Randau to await her mother, the Comtesse de Paris. The Archbishops of Paris and Rouen declined to officiate on the ground that the ceremony was of a private character, their purpose being to avoid the angry comment caused by the presence of the Bishop of Angers at the first communion of the young Duc de Montpensier.

—A memorial to John Heminge and Henry Condell, who were friends and fellow actors of Shakespeare, and who collected and published his dramas in 1623, was unveiled in the churchyard of St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury, in the City of London, on the 15th inst., by the Lord Mayor. In this parish they lived, their families were born and brought up, and they and their wives were buried. The monument has been erected at the cost of C. G. Walker, of Lilleshall Old Hall, Shropshire, and is surmounted by the only public bust of Shakespeare in the City of London.

—The late Col. J. T. North's will has now been proved. The exact net value of his personal estate has been sworn at £263,866 1s. 11d., the gross value being £575,535 10s. 11d. His widow, Mrs. Jane North; his son, Harry North; Mr. Lockett, and Worford Budd are the executrix and executors.

—Photographs which were recently taken of Prince Bismarck and Li Hung Chang sitting together on the terrace of the ex-Chancellor's house at Friedrichsruh have been placed on sale in Berlin.

—"The most dangerous sentiment," says The Saturday Review, "is pity. And people are now beginning to say, 'Poor Balfour! What a pity!'"

A BIG NATIONAL ATHLETIC PARK.

The Chicago Turners' Plan for International Contests.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

German turners of Chicago have inaugurated a movement looking to the establishment of a National athletic park to be owned by and managed at the direction of Congress. All the great amateur athletic associations of the country shall, as it is planned, hold their meets there, and an annual international contest similar to the Olympic games is to be arranged.

The idea originated with the Turnverein Vorwaerts, a leading turning society of this city. At a recent meeting the delegates of the Northern Turners' District of Illinois unanimously adopted a resolution asking that Congress be petitioned for an appropriation for the purchase and maintenance of National athletic grounds.

It was decided to place the matter in the hands of the North German Federation of Turners, an association comprising all the German turners of the United States, to the number of 40,000, and to have the federation secure the co-operation of other large societies interested in amateur athletics—such as the League of American Wheelmen, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the college associations.

In order to start the ball rolling a special vote of all the turning societies in the country will have to be taken, a two-thirds majority of which must declare in favor of the scheme. This vote can be taken only at the request of not less than 3,000 turners. Otherwise the matter would have to rest until the next meeting of the federation two years hence.

The Chicago turners are so thoroughly in earnest about the matter that they do not propose to wait the two years, but will send a circular letter to all the turning societies in the United States requesting them to petition the Board of Directors of the federation to call a vote on the subject. They assert that there can be no doubt that every turner in the United States is in favor of anything that will foster genuine athletics, and they predict that the federation will have the entire matter in shape to lay before Congress at the opening of the next session. The turners say that they will step into the background as soon as they have succeeded in interesting some of the leading English-American societies, as these are larger and more influential in a political way. It is believed that by working in common, turners, trackmen, water-sport enthusiasts, and bicycle, football, and baseball devotees will succeed in exerting enough pressure upon their respective Congressmen to obtain a liberal appropriation.

The site of the grounds is not to be agreed upon until after the appropriation is made. As the park will probably be used principally for contests of the first magnitude, the contestants will be willing to go considerable distances. The annual meetings of the inter-State societies are nearly always held at a great distance from the homes of the majority.

The project is one of great interest to college athletes, as it will, if carried through, lead to the long-hoped-for closer union of the East and West in athletics. If the grounds are established anywhere in the West, it is highly probable that Eastern teams will come out here to compete in football, track athletics, aquatics, and other sports. One of the prime usages of the park would be for international contests. The grand victory of the American boys in Greece this Spring entitles this country to the privilege of arranging similar games, at which the championships of the world may be decided.

The letter which will be sent out to the turners of the country was written in the law office of Jens L. Christensen, first Vice President of the Vorwaerts Turnverein. It is signed by George L. Pfeiffer, President; John Jacob, Secretary, and John Gloy, all of the Vorwaerts. It is written in German, and, besides asking that the turners send petitions for a special vote to the Board of Directors, goes on to give a number of reasons in favor of the scheme. The letter says in part:

"Probably no other people in the world—England, the classic land of sports not excepted—foster their amateur athletics as do we of the United States. There are athletic clubs without number, and many social and religious associations that make a great feature of athletic training. Members of associations interested in athletics in the United States aggregate about 3,000,000.

"A few months ago the American athletes returned from the classic fields of Greece crowned with laurels. Now is the time to utilize the enthusiasm that the victors have created. Germany and France are preparing to arrange similar international contests. Shall we, the conquerors, wait for them to take the lead?

"The National park must be open to all societies, without exception. The grounds must be equipped with turning apparatus, both of the German and the Swedish systems. It must contain bicycle tracks and a course for rowing; quarters for the contestants, &c., all of which will require an appropriation of several million dollars."

The letter goes on to say that if the proper pressure is exerted upon Congressmen they will easily be induced to vote an appropriation, and closes with a stirring appeal to the turners in favor of physical training in the interests of which they are organized.

AND NOW IT'S A BORAX TRUST.

Chicago and English Companies Said to Have Been Consolidated.

CHICAGO, July 19.—It is reported here that by a deal which has just been consummated between the representatives of the Pacific Coast Borax Company, whose principal office is in this city, and Redwood & Sons, chemical manufacturers, of Cornwall Works, Kensington Green, and Belvedere Mills, Belvedere, Kent, England, the borax output of the world practically passes into the hands of one international company, to be known in future as the Pacific Borax and Redwoods Chemical Works, Limited.

By the terms of the deal all the lands and buildings in the United States and at Belvedere, Kent; the products of crude borax in Colorado, Nevada, California, and Oregon; the good will, stock in trade, machinery, book accounts, utensils, tools, and trade marks appertaining to both businesses pass into control of the new company.

The capital

"RHEINGOLD" AT BAIREUTH

FIRST CYCLE OF WAGNER'S OPERA, "DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN."

Great Audience, Including Many Americans—Some of the Parts Poorly Sung—Good Work by the Orchestra—Weird Scenery—Story of a Magic Treasure, with Mystic Properties and the Trouble It Made for Gods and Men.

BAIREUTH, July 19.—A large audience, including many Americans, was present to-day at the Festspielhaus to witness the production of "Rheingold," in the first cycle of Wagner's tetralogy, "Der Ring des Nibelungen," given under the auspices of Prince Regent Luitpold of Bavaria. There was also a large crowd on the hill on which the Festspielhaus is situated, all its members eager to see the arrival of the prominent people who attended the performance.

Outside the theatre the sun was shining brightly, but inside all was darkness. When the curtain rose the audience began to discern in the dimness of the scene the representation of the deep waters of the Rhine, moving slowly. The music, with its deep, slumbrous sound, wafted the audience from the noise and turmoil outside, and a feeling of complete rest came over the listeners.

By degrees there could be seen three figures moving to and fro in the dimness of the water. They are those of the Rhine daughters, Wellgunde, Flonshilde, and Woglinde. They swam playfully around a rock in the centre of the Rhine stream. Lower down could be seen a hideous-looking kind of a dwarf, who, creeping from a cavern in the bottom of the Rhine, watched the play of the maidens. This hideous, ugly, inhuman dwarf is Alberich, King of the Nibelungs. The Nibelungs are beings who live in dark caverns underground.

Alberich begins to court the Rhine maidens, and in the course of their conversation it is learned that the three maidens are there to guard the Rheingold, a magic treasure with powerful mystic properties. This Rheingold suddenly begins to shine on the top of the rock around which the maidens are swimming, and, singing the praise of the marvelous treasure.

Alberich, who has been fooled by the Rhine daughters, and his pleadings for love having been scoffed at by them, asks the maidens what the gold is good for. These flippant ladies of the water, without apparent compunction, tell the inquirer the world's wealth is to be won by him who from the Rhinegold should hammer a ring, which ring would bestow measureless might. Woglinde tells Alberich further that none but he who, "from delight of love withholds, who for its might has heed no more, alone can reach the wonder which rounds the gold to a ring."

These guardians of the Rhinegold are in no fear of Alberich, for he has shown them that he is an ardent courter; therefore, he is to fit person to secure the gold. But the experiences Alberich has had with these daughters of the Rhine has worked a revolution within him. He no longer is in love; he becomes greedy of the power that is connected with the possession of the gold. As he cannot have love, he decides to have power, and he calculates, in possession of power and gold: "And forced I not love, yet delights, at least, I might filch." Therefore, with extreme determination, he climbs up the rock from which the gold sends its rays, calls the waters to witness that he renounces and curses love, clutches the gold to gain the ring, and plunges headlong with it into the depths, where he swiftly disappears.

The Rhine daughters dart straight after the thief, screaming for help. Complete darkness sets in, the floods fall, and one hears from a far distance the yelling laughter of Alberich.

As the waves disappear, clouds arise, and finally one discovers through a thin mist a beautiful piece of open country on mountain heights. The breaking day lightens with growing brightness a castle with shining battlements standing upon a rock in the background. Between this castle on the rock and the foreground of the scene, it is supposed, lies a deep valley with the Rhine flowing through it. At the side, on flower-radiant ground, reposes Wotan, the god of gods, with Fricka, his consort, beside him. Both are asleep.

Wotan has grown tired of love, and yearns to possess the measureless might which would fall to him who hammers the Rhinegold to a ring. As he is an unfit person to achieve this aim and end, because he will not forego love, he strikes a bargain with the giants Fasolt and Fafner to build him a castle on lofty heights as a visible mark of his supreme power. This castle Wotan calls Valhall. As payment Wotan was induced by the half-god Loge to pledge to the giants the fair goddess Frya, who is the guardian of the golden apples, of which the gods must continue to partake daily, or else they lose their eternal youth, and even may fade away altogether.

Such a senseless pledge Wotan could only give in the secret hope of getting out of his promise by the aid of the double-tongued and cunning Loge. The giants have completed their part of the bargain; the lofty castle stands before the spectators and the awakening Fricka. She is surprised, and awakens Wotan. The giants soon enter and claim payment for their work. They claim Frya by bargains, pledged to them.

Wotan is irritated and replies: "Sick is your brain with bargains and sale. Think on other thanks: Frya I sell not." But Wotan soon realizes that, as he rules only through faithfully keeping his bargains, he cannot openly violate this one. He is in great embarrassment, but relies on the cunning and smartness of Loge, who appears at the moment. Sly Loge, without apparently taking notice of the situation, relates what happened with the Rheingold, says that Alberich has already hammered the ring, and finishes by reporting that the Rhine daughters appeal to Wotan to restore to the water the gold.

In less than a trice the giants change their minds. They now demand that Wotan secure for them the ring which they are now willing to accept as payment in the place of Frya. But Wotan wants to get the ring for himself. Loge counsels him to steal the ring from the hands of Alberich. Wotan hesitates and objects to such a step. The giants get impatient, seize Frya, and proclaim that they will hold her as a pledge until Wotan will hand them the ring.

As soon as Frya is carried away the gods and goddesses begin to fade. For self-preservation, Wotan now is bound to follow Loge into the underground realm of the Nibelungs, Alberich, who rules in Nibelheim, (fogland.) Alberich, meantime, has forced his brother Mime and his numberless slaves to hammer the ring, and to gather him measureless gold. He is just testing his new-won power on Mime, when Wotan enters with Loge.

Among other treasures Alberich secured through the ring, is a cap which enables him to assume any shape he likes. Loge's artfulness expresses doubts at the possibility of such changes of shape. Loge asks Alberich to assume, just for fun, the shape of a toad. Alberich is unheeding enough to fall into this trap. As soon as he appears in the shape of a toad, Loge and Wotan seize the cap, bind Alberich, and lead him as captive to their lofty heights.

There they force him to give up all the treasures he had amassed, and, finally, Wotan tears from Alberich's finger the famous ring. Then they set him free. Released from his bonds, Alberich, with intense rage, curses the ring, declaring that it shall bring death to any one who wears it until it comes into his possession again. He then disappears in a cleft.

The giants return with Frya and claim the ring. Wotan again tries to keep the ring for himself, but warned by Erda, the Goddess of Earth, the all-knowing, the mother of the three moons or fates, Wotan at last hands over the ring to the giants. But Alberich's curse is to work quickly and effectually. The two giants begin to quarrel over the possession of the ring, and Fafner kills Fasolt before the eyes of the terror-stricken gods, and walks off with the ring and all the treasures. Wotan is the first to regain his speech.

He acknowledges: "Fiercely comes before me the curse's force." Loge seeks to humor him, but Wotan continues: "Misgivings unstring me. Threatening fears fetter my thought. How to help it Erda shall help me; to her down I must haste." Fricka now caressingly reminds Wotan of the new castle. But Wotan returns: "I bought with blameful pay the abode." However, eventually Donner, the Thunderer, stretches, as a bridge, a rainbow across the valley to the castle, and all the gods and goddesses step over it toward Valhall, Loge only lingering behind, proclaiming: "To their end they fleetly are led who believe themselves founded forever." And the Rhine daughters' lament is heard from the depths of the Rhine:

"Rheingold, guiltless gold. Trustful and true is what dwells in the depth; faint and false of heart what is happy on high." With this the curtain slowly fell.

The cast was as follows:

Wotan.....Carl Perron, Dresden
Fricka.....Mme. Marie Brema, London
Freya.....Fraulein Marion Weed, Berlin
Erda.....Frau Heink-Schumann, Hamburg
Loge.....Heinrich Vogel, Munich
Froh.....Alois Burgstaller, Baireuth
Donner.....Hermann Bachmann, Nurnberg
Fafner.....Johannes Elmblad, Breslau
Fasolt.....Ernst Wachter, Dresden
Mime.....Hans Breuer, Baireuth
Alberich.....Friedrich Friedrichs, Bremen
Wellgunde.Fraulein Katharina Rosing, Chemnitz
Woglinde.Fraulein Josephine von Artner, Hamburg
Flosshilde.....Fraulein Olive Fremstad, Cologne

The parts of Loge, Fasolt, Erda, Frya, and Mime were presented in an excellent manner. Perron as Wotan, Friedrichs as Alberich, and Elmblad as Fafner produced only a moderately favorable impression, while the representation of the Rhine daughters was bad. The work of the orchestra, under the direction of Dr. Hans Richter of Vienna, was admirable. The scenery was good, but it often did not accord with the Wagner tradition.

Deadly Cholera in Egypt.

CAIRO, July 19.—There were yesterday in the military posts between Assouan and Koshen 269 cases of cholera and 165 deaths from that disease.

DOGS TERRORIZE A STREET.

They Kept Four Policemen at Bay Till Their Drunken Master Awoke.

Two big dogs, acting as a bodyguard to a drunken man while he slept on a doorstep, took entire control of East Thirty-fourth Street, between Park and Madison Avenues, last night, and terrorized the whole street, in addition to a detachment of policemen from the West Thirtieth Street Station. Charles Caffery, a butcher, aged twenty-eight, of 422 Eleventh Avenue, was the owner of the dogs, which are enormous English mastiffs. While he was drunk and making slow progress along East Thirty-fourth Street, attended by the two dogs, he became sleepy, and curled up on the doorstep of Jefferson M. Levy, the lawyer, of No. 66. Whenever any one attempted to pass or even came within thirty feet of the house, the dogs attacked and drove him back.

This had continued some time when E. M. Dodge, the banker, who lives next door, sent his coachman for a policeman. Patrolman Burkhardt, who was on the beat, responded, and when he got within about twenty-five feet of the stoop the dogs sprang out, and the policeman and coachman drew back hastily. Then Officer Burkhardt blew his whistle for assistance, and when Patrolman Callon heard and came running up the three men attempted to storm the works, but the two dogs drove them back again. Then the officers stationed themselves, one at the corner of Park Avenue and one at Madison Avenue, to warn passers off the street, while the coachman was sent to the West Thirtieth Street Station for reinforcements.

When the news was received at the station, Sergeant McDermott ordered out the patrol wagon and sent it with two more policemen to the scene, and the five men moved once more upon the dogs, the policemen with their night sticks and using an ambulance stretcher as a defensive weapon. They succeeded in making noise enough to awaken Caffrey, who was very much surprised at the trouble he had created, and went with the officers willingly enough. They did not take the dogs, however, and when the policemen reached the station with their prisoner Capt. Chapman sent them back for the four-footed disturbers of the peace.

METEOR POORLY SAILED.

Better Showing Against Britannia but for Gomes's Mistakes.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GLASGOW, July 11.—The German Emperor's cutter, Meteor, sailed her first race in the Clyde on the 9th, and got beaten on time by the Britannia. But the win of the Britannia meant little more than the fact that Capt. Carter of the Britannia fills the foremost front box, and Capt. Gomes of the Meteor has a very far back seat in the upper gallery. A look at the Britannia and the Meteor close hauled in a fairly steady breeze over one mile of the course—from Toward Point to a flagboat off Bagnay Point, Rothesay Bay—led to the conclusion that any reliable record of the Meteor's speed is impossible so long as Capt. Gomes is in charge.

The Meteor and the Britannia had a drift across the Clyde from Wemyss Bay to Toward, with Britannia leading by about 200 yards. With balloon topsails on both, Gomes expected the Meteor could be luffed past on the weather of the Britannia, when there was no denying that she could have been sent through the Britannia's lee flying.

But Capt. Gomes has for quite a number of years been trying to convert the Clyde to the belief that a "five eight" English skipper could do miracles no Scotchman need attempt. Bearing away round the Rothesay Bay flagboat for Largs, the Britannia's spinnaker was run up to starboard in 15 seconds. The Meteor's spinnaker boom was lowered in about 30 seconds, and her spinnaker sent up in another 30 seconds. But it was not sent up. It was sent half way up and furled over the jib stay, where it blew about like an unmanageable washing. And still, with about half of the spinnaker drawing, the Meteor was tearing up on the top of the Britannia.

The genius of Capt. Gomes was not exhausted. The Britannia was losing her lead, but this seemed to harass Gomes, for what wind remained in the spinnaker was split out of it, and the balloon canvas hauled down. But without her spinnaker, the Meteor was taking the Britannia in even with her spinnaker, hand over hand. The Meteor was luffed up again for a weather berth on the Britannia, which meant Carter might have "innocently" landed the Meteor on the sand. At last it must have dawned on Gomes that the spinnaker was of some use, and it was hoisted again, and the cutter burst through the Britannia's lee like a thunder cloud, and went on with a good lead round the Mountstuart mark and down the Largs.

With the wind about aft and the Britannia yawing across the Meteor's stern, it was not easy for the Meteor to make a short passage to Largs, and in consequence she luffed round the mark there 28 seconds ahead of the Britannia. It was a turn to windward of six miles—to Rothesay and a run back with spinnakers—and notwithstanding the Britannia being twisted about to spoil the Meteor, Gomes could not get the Meteor in a lee berth. The Meteor kept her weather berth to Rothesay, and was all safe running back to Largs under spinnaker, with the wind breezing up, when, of course, any mistake in the steering meant a gybe and the mast going over the side.

With the allowance of time of 5 minutes and 18 seconds, the Britannia won by about half a minute, and tremendous plaudits awaited her victory. These were no doubt due to loyalty, and the presence of the cutter of the Prince of Wales, however, without the Prince on board.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., July 19.—Passed East—Steam yachts Atalanta, Commodore George J. Gould; Lorna, W. L. Stow; Conqueror, F. W. Vanderbilt; Parthenia, Stephen J. Roach, and Barracouta, Mrs. Sarah D. Fell; schooner yacht Belle, O. F. Spate; cutter Huron, Edward S. Hatch, and sloop yacht Ventura, George F. Baker.

Passed West—Steam yachts Alicia, H. M. Flagler; Trophy, E. H. Bennett; Countess, G. W. Glover; Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Talisman, J. B. Thomas; Unquowa, John H. Hall; Charlotta, W. B. Higgins; Restless, H. W. Silbey; Marietta, Harrison B. Moore; and Gladys; schooner yachts Alert, Commodore Clement A. Griscom, and Agnes, J. Norton Winslow; sloop yacht Arrow, Edwin Oliver, and cutter yacht Moccasin, Stephen J. Roach.

Left for the Eastward—Schooner yacht Meteor, Alfred Peats. Came to Anchor from Larchmont—Cutter yacht Norota, Frederic M. Hoyt.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 19.—Yachts Sailed To-day—Steamers Indolent of the New-York Yacht Club, Pedelma, F. L. Osgood; Maspeth, Cord Meyer, and Josephine, A. P. Weaver. Schooners Quickstep, William G. Roelker; Lasca, Joseph S. Watson, and Puritan, W. Barton Hopkins. Sloops Mineola, C. Raoul Duval, and Wasp, R. Lincoln Lippitt.

Arrived—Sloop yacht Linda.

Other yachts in port to-night are: Steamers Sapphire, James Stillman; Rallymena, John Nicholas Brown; Sakonnet, Frederic Sheldon; Gladys of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club; Wampanoag, Hugh L. Willoughby; Beatrice, Ogden Goelet; Black Pearl, Mr. Sheldon; Shearwater, Alfred Harrison; May, Edwin D. Morgan; Peerless, Charles Harkness, and Narwhal, C. H. Osgood. Schooners Clytie, H. C. Ward, and Glendevere, Robert B. Carpenter. Sloops Daffodil, Frederic P. Sands; Fredonia, Dwight Braman; Thistle, Mr. Chapman, and yawl Consuelo.

Candidate Sewall's Fish.

From The Boston Herald.

BATH, Me., July 17.—Candidate Arthur Sewall dearly enjoys fishing. John R. Houghton to-day took Mr. Sewall out for a day on the cod grounds outside of Seguin. Collector of the Port Larrabee and half a dozen other gentlemen made up the party. The first fish Mr. Sewall hooked was a silver hake.

STATEN ISLAND TROLLEYS CROWDED

Insufficient Accommodation for Pleasure Seekers.

The many thousand persons who went to Staten Island yesterday were put to much inconvenience at Port Richmond, owing to the alleged mismanagement of the trolley railroads. The new ferry from Howland's Hook to Elizabethport, and the trolley line from the railroad station to the ferry were opened on the Fourth, although not completed.

The crowds which crossed the ferry the following Sunday had to turn back because of lack of cars to carry them away from the ferry landing, but practically nothing was done during the week to better the condition of affairs. Passengers bound for South Beach were compelled to walk nearly one-third of a mile from the railroad station to the present terminus of the main line.

The company completed a connection for one track from the main line to the tracks used by the Midland Company Saturday, so that cars could be run to the steam railroad crossing and passengers need only walk across the track. The connection was not made until after midnight, and the police arrested Engineer De Trenaltes, J. B. Brophy, and A. S. Prall of the trolley company, and Contractor Robert Brown, for violating the Sunday laws.

Justice Mullen held them for examination and allowed the work to be continued, as the street was impassable.

Both companies used the single track for a block yesterday, and there was a contest over the right of way all day. Conductors and motormen were obdurate and would not turn back, and the passengers were compelled to walk. Several times cars of the two lines came in collision, but no one was injured.

On the line from the railroad to the Elizabeth ferry the crowding of the cars was frightful. In the morning only four cars were run, and in the afternoon but six. The ferryboat, running on twenty minutes' headway, carried hundreds of people who could not get in the cars and had to stand in the broiling sun on the trestle leading to the ferry landing.

Hundreds gave up the attempt to crowd into the cars and went back to Elizabeth. Every car was packed when it left the ferry, and residents of Staten Island waited in vain for the cars to stop along the line. They could not have obtained foothold had the cars stopped.

READY FOR THE BIG CHESS MATCH.

Drawings of the Experts for the Contest at Nuremberg.

NUREMBERG, July 19.—The order of play for the international chess tournament which will begin to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock was drawn this morning. The pairing is as follows:

First Round.—Marco vs. Schallopp, Schlechter vs. Winawer, Lasker vs. Showalter, Schiffers vs. Teichmann, Pillsbury vs. Blackburne, Albin vs. Charousek, Porges vs. Tschigorin, Walbrodt vs. Steinitz, Janowsky vs. Tarrasch, Maroczy a bye.

Second Round.—Steinitz vs. Janowsky, Tschigorin vs. Walbrodt, Charousek vs. Porges, Blackburne vs. Albin, Teichmann vs. Pillsbury, Showalter vs. Schiffers, Winawer vs. Lasker, Schallopp vs. Schlechter, Maroczy vs. Marco, Tarrasch a bye.

Third Round.—Schlechter vs. Maroczy, Lasker vs. Schallopp, Schiffers vs. Winawer, Pillsbury vs. Showalter, Albin vs. Teichmann, Porges vs. Blackburne, Walbrodt vs. Charousek, Janowsky vs. Tschigorin, Tarrasch vs. Steinitz, Marco a bye.

Fourth Round.—Tschigorin vs. Tarrasch, Charousek vs. Janowsky, Blackburne vs. Walbrodt, Teichmann vs. Porges, Showalter vs. Albin, Winawer vs. Pillsbury, Schallopp vs. Schiffers, Maroczy vs. Lasker, Marco vs. Schlechter, Steinitz a bye.

Fifth Round.—Lasker vs. Marco, Schiffers vs. Maroczy, Pillsbury vs. Schallopp, Albin vs. Winawer, Porges vs. Showalter, Walbrodt vs. Teichmann, Janowsky vs. Blackburne, Tarrasch vs. Charousek, Steinitz vs. Tschigorin, Schlechter a bye.

Sixth Round.—Charousek vs. Steinitz, Blackburne vs. Tarrasch, Teichmann vs. Janowsky, Showalter vs. Walbrodt, Winawer vs. Porges, Schallopp vs. Albin, Maroczy vs. Pillsbury, Marco vs. Schiffers, Schiechter vs. Lasker, Tschigorin a bye.

Seventh Round.—Schiffers vs. Schlechter, Pillsbury vs. Marco, Albin vs. Maroczy, Porges vs. Schallopp, Walbrodt vs. Winawer, Janowsky vs. Showalter, Tarrasch vs. Teichmann, Steinitz vs. Blackburne, Tschigorin vs. Charousek, Lasker a bye.

Eighth Round.—Blackburne vs. Tschigorin, Teichmann vs. Steinitz, Showalter vs. Tarrasch, Winawer vs. Janowsky, Schallopp vs. Walbrodt, Marocsy vs. Porges, Marco vs. Albin, Schlechter vs. Pillsbury, Lasker vs. Schiffers, Charousek a bye.

Ninth Round.—Pillsbury vs. Lasker, Albin vs. Schlechter, Porges vs. Marco, Walbrodt vs. Maroczy, Janowsky vs. Schallopp, Tarrasch vs. Winawer, Steinitz vs. Showalter, Tschigorin vs. Teichmann, Charousek vs. Blackburne, Schiffers a bye.

Tenth Round.—Teichmann vs. Charousek, Showalter vs. Tschigorin, Winawer vs. Steinitz, Schallopp vs. Tarrasch, Maroczy vs. Janowsky, Marco vs. Walbrodt, Schlechter vs. Porges, Lasker vs. Albin, Schiffers vs. Pillsbury, Blackburne a bye.

Eleventh Round.—Albin vs. Schiffers, Porges vs. Lasker, Walbrodt vs. Schlechter, Janowsky vs. Marco, Tarrasch vs. Maroczy, Steinitz vs. Schallopp, Tschigorin vs. Winawer, Charousek vs. Showalter, Blackburne vs. Teichmann, Pillsbury a bye.

Twelfth Round.—Showalter vs. Blackburne, Winawer vs. Charousek, Schallopp vs. Tschigorin, Maroczy vs. Steinitz, Marco vs. Tarrasch, Schlechter vs. Janowsky, Lasker vs. Walbrodt, Schiffers vs. Porges, Pillsbury vs. Albin, Teichmann a bye.

Thirteenth Round—Porges vs. Pillsbury, Walbrodt vs. Schiffers, Janowsky vs. Lasker, Tarrasch vs. Schlechter, Steinitz vs. Marco, Tschigorin vs. Maroczy, Charousek vs. Schallopp, Blackburne vs. Winawer, Teichmann vs. Showalter; Albin, a bye.

Fourteenth Round—Winawer vs. Teichmann, Schallopp vs. Blackburne, Maroczy vs. Charousek, Marco vs. Tschigorin, Schlecter vs. Steinitz, Lasker vs. Tarrasch, Schiffers vs. Janowsky, Pillsbury vs. Walbrodt, Albin vs. Porges, Showalter a bye.

Fifteenth Round—Walbrodt vs. Albin, Janowsky vs. Pillsbury, Tarrasch vs. Schiffers, Steinitz vs. Lasker, Tschigorin vs. Schlechter, Charousek vs. Marco, Blackburne vs. Maroczy, Teichmann vs. Schallopp, Showalter vs. Winawer, Porges a bye.

Sixteenth Round.—Schallopp vs. Showalter, Maroczy vs. Teichmann, Marco vs. Blackburne, Schlechter vs. Charousek, Lasker vs. Tschigorin, Schiffers vs. Steinitz, Pillsbury vs. Tarrasch, Albin vs. Janowsky, Porges vs. Walbrodt, Winawer a bye.

Seventeenth Round.—Janowsky vs. Porges, Tarrasch vs. Albin, Steinitz vs. Pillsbury, Tschigorin vs. Schiffers, Charousek vs. Lasker, Blackburne vs. Schlechter, Teichmann vs. Marco, Showalter vs. Maroczy, Winawer vs. Schallopp, Walbrodt a bye.

Eighteenth Round.—Maroczy vs. Winawer, Marco vs. Showalter, Schlechter vs. Teichmann, Lasker vs. Blackburne, Schiffers vs. Charousek, Pillsbury vs. Tschigorin, Albin vs. Steinitz, Porges vs. Tarrasch, Walbrodt vs. Janowsky, Schallopp a bye.

Nineteenth Round.—Tarrasch vs. Walbrodt, Steinitz vs. Porges, Tschigorin vs. Albin, Charousek vs. Pillsbury, Blackburne vs. Schiffers, Teichmann vs. Lasker, Showalter vs. Schlechter, Winawer vs. Marco, Schallopp vs. Maroczy, Janowsky a bye.

The first named in each pair will have the move in each case.

It will thus be seen that the American players were drawn as follows: Steinitz will have the move against Janowsky, Tschigorin, Blackburne, Showalter, Schallopp, Marco, Lasker, Pillsbury, and Porges, and he will play black against Walbrodt, Tarrasch, Charousek, Teichmann, Winawer, Maroczy, Schlechter, Schiffers, and Albin.

Pillsbury will have the move against Blackburne, Showalter, Schallopp, Marco, Lasker, Albin, Walbrodt, Tarrasch, and Tschigorin, and he will play black against Teichmann, Winaker, Maroczy, Schlechter, Schiffers, Porges, Janowsky, Steinitz, and Charousek.

Showalter will have the move against Schiffers, Albin, Walbrodt, Tarrasch, Tschigorin, Blackburne, Winawer, Maroczy, and Schlechter, and he will play black against Lasker, Pillsbury, Porges, Janowsky, Steinitz, Charousek, Teichmann, Schallopp, and Marco.

Fell Overboard and Was Drowned.

BAYONNE, N. J., July 19.—George Martin, sixteen years old, of 390 Avenue B, while boating, off R. G. & J. S. Hackett's dock, at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street, last night, fell overboard and was drowned. His companions were unable to save him. The river was dragged to-day, and cannon fired to recover the body, but it had not been found at a late hour.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

—1:05 A. M.—76 New Chambers Street; E. L. Carey; stable; damage, $2,500.

—2 A. M.—319 East One Hundred and Fifth Street; owner unknown; stable; damage, $100.

—10:40 A. M.—152 West Fifty-second Street; T. Longhan; tenement; damage, $10.

—12:15 P. M.—2,587 Eighth Avenue; owner unknown; awning; damage slight.

—12:50 P. M.—164 Orchard Street; J. Milligan; tenement; damage, $100.

—2:05 P. M.—95 East Fourth Street; owner unknown; awning; damage, $25.

—3:15 P. M.—1,873 Third Avenue; F. Boch; damage, $200.

—3:30 P. M.—280 East One Hundred and Tenth Street; Henry Heine; damage, $150.

—8:15 P. M.—136 East Forty-first Street; Gissner & Monahan; stable; damage slight.

—8:30 P. M.—120 Canal Street; Isidore Goldman; tenement; damage trifling.

—10:40 P. M.—126 Third Avenue; Denis Keenan; damage, $800.

The Labor of It.

From The New-York Weekly.

Minister's Wife—You haven't been out of your study an hour this week. What is the matter?

Minister—Some of the congregation say my sermons are too long, and I've been trying to write a short one.

MARQUIS ITO ON JAPAN

CHANGES WROUGHT BY AMERICANS AND EUROPEANS.

An Endeavor to Effect Renationalization, Not Denationalization—Were Once Too Greatly Anglicized by Imported Teachers—No Regret over the Tendency Toward Free Thought—New Woman Threatened the Country—Benefits of the War and Future of Japan.

Tokio Correspondence of The London News.

To the Marquis Ito, the most remarkable man in the East, more than to any one else, is due the present condition of Japan. Yesterday a feudal nation of the Middle Ages, to-day it is a land of torpedoes, railways, and the electric light; thirty years ago an almost unknown land of mystery and romance, now in some respects it is the most practical and up-to-date nation in the world, and all this is due in large measure to the extraordinary talent, the great administrative capacity, and the untiring energy of the man with whom, in his official residence in the Mikado's capital, I held the conversation recorded below.

A little, short, kindly faced man, speaking slow and careful English, clad in plain frock coat, and with a perpetual cigar between his lips, the Prime Minister of Japan does not at first give one the idea of a man holding the highest position in a great empire next to that of his royal master himself. But so it is, and it may not be out of place to say here that this position which he has won for himself, and which he has held for many years, is due not so much perhaps to the qualities I have mentioned above as to his curious capacity for compromise and his now and again masterly inactivity. He is a remarkable mixture of resolution and hesitancy, and yet a man who rarely fails to take the tide at its full. He told me first a few particulars of his early life, and how he had more than once visited England and Germany in order that he might carefully study European constitutional government, and of his participation, on his return from his first visit, in the work of the great restoration. He spoke also of his share, a very important one, in the final abolition of the Tycoon and of mediaeval feudalism; his creation of the present army and navy; his first attempt at the revision of treaties; the great Satsuma rebellion, and the framing of the present Constitution; the part he played in the recent great war, which was absolutely under his control. He described also with a laugh "the queer way in which my old friend Li Hung Chang endeavored to make peace by means of wholly unofficial envoys, whom it was impossible I could recognize or even receive."

We then passed to a disquisition concerning the present condition of modern Japan.

"We are about," said he, "to enter upon a very new work for Japan in the government of a foreign country like Formosa, for the English lead the world in that respect. Do you realize that you govern India more by character than by ability? The individual character of Englishmen is the greatest controlling force in India to-day. We have the ability, I hope, but I sometimes wonder if our national levity of character, which is quite undoubted, is not against us. But the events of the past thirty years go far to prove that our national character has great purpose and tenacity in it."

"Well, now, Sir, as you have struck the note, may I not continue it by asking you how far national character has been affected by the Europeanization of your Constitution?"

"Certainly," he replied. "At the same time you must divest yourself of the idea that we are becoming entirely Westernized. We are developing, possibly, but only on the lines of our ancient civilization. We are most anxious to preserve our historical continuity. We are far too patriotic ever to dream of such a thing as denationalization.

"We are by no means whole-souled admirers of Western civilization. Had it been imported here in its abstract essence without bringing with it living Europeans, I grant you the result might have been to weaken the national spirit, but coming into contact as we do with a certain class of Europeans, we do not regard their civilization with that respect we should otherwise have been inclined to do. You send us missionaries who tell us we are very immoral. Possibly, but what about the lives of many of the English merchants living here, or the English tourists who visit our country? I can assure you that pure-living Japanese deeply resent their mode of life.

"And then another reason why we hesitate at complete Europeanization is that direct contact with Europe, and a clearer knowledge of the mutual relations of foreign countries and how they are arming themselves to cut each other's throats, show us that even your civilization is full of faults. So far, therefore, from denationalizing us, all these things teach us to be more patriotic than ever. And, then, again, there is a strong reactionary party who are striving to bring back old Japan in its highest and best aspects. The effect of Western civilization on the younger generation is, as you can see for yourself, very slight indeed. It is the men—men of my age—who are actually engaged in the battle of life who have been most vitally affected by it. As an instance of that, my secretary, Mr. Zumoto, will tell you that when he was at school, fifteen or twenty years ago, he was taught English subjects in the English language by English teachers, so that almost unconsciously, as it were, he was affected by the spirit of Europeanism. But now English teachers are very rare, and so the boys imbibe the Japanese thoughts and ways of their ancestors, which their immediate predecessors missed in the curious way I have stated.

"Twenty years ago we were going too fast—we were too rapidly becoming a mere adjunct of Europe in the East. The change back to old ideas is very beneficial to Japan. It is, in fact, the renationalizing of Japan. We were at one period in serious danger of losing our individuality altogether. Now I consider we are saving ourselves from that fate. To-day the people you meet may be apparently Westernized, but the people of twenty years hence will have gone back, to a certain extent, to the national type of their forefathers, although still progressing in material matters."

"There are certain respects, your Excellency," I remarked, "in which Western civilization must have weakened your national life, and one is the doing away with all religious beliefs and observances."

The Marquis slowly smiled as he answered: "I think most of the educated Japanese prefer to live by reason, science, and the evidence of their senses. I have secured absolute toleration for all religions, and, to a certain extent, I would encourage a spirit of religion, but I regard religion itself as quite unnecessary for a nation's life.

"Science is far above superstition; and what is any religion, Buddhism or Christianity, but superstition, and, therefore, a possible source of weakness to a nation? Some years ago our great newspaper editor and schoolmaster, Fukuzawa, the Dr. Arnold of Japan, whom you ought to see if possible, wrote a series of articles based on Mr. Wallace's theory of 'protection by mimicry,' in which he maintained that Japan must realize that if she is seeking admission into Christendom she ought to adopt Christianity as a State religion. I favored the idea to a certain extent for political reasons. At the same time I sympathized with many of our more thoughtful people, who urged that no country could be benefited by playing fast and loose with religion and the deeper matters of the soul, I do not regret the tendency to free thought and atheism which is almost universal in Japan, because I do not regard it as a source of danger to the community; so long as they are educated they will be moral, and Shintoism, which for centuries has been the religion of the upper classes, has always taught that right living will secure the protection of the gods without prayer to them."

"Ah, you agree with one of our English poets, your Excellency—

For modes of faith let senseless bigots fight—
His can't be wrong whose life is in the right.

"Quite so," replied my host; "I keep an open mind on the subject, and the earnest Buddhist or Christian minister has my best wishes and support. There is one point, however, in the new civilization on which I have long felt great uneasiness. I much fear that the lessons of reverence and duty toward parents and seniors taught so carefully by Confucianism will be lost to the rising generation, and so the loss may eventually be a source of serious danger to the community. For no religion is taught in our great schools."

Here, without a doubt, the Prime Minister is in the right; nothing is more deplorable, nothing so strikes the most casual visitor to Japan as the attitude of boys and young men of all classes toward all and sundry around them. A more insolent, insubordinate, and altogether odious race it is impossible to conceive. In the male schools and colleges in Japan strikes and rebellions and lock-outs for the most absurdly trivial reasons are of daily occurrence; there is a remarkable frailty of life in them, and very little attempt at order or discipline. Japan's chief source of danger, her gloomiest outlook for the future, lies in the rising manhood of the nation, in which there is to be found no knowledge of, rather, indeed, a contempt for, all religion, a lack of self-control and reverence for parents and seniors, and only selfishness, ignorance, and conceit of the most odious description. I markedly except European schools, where education and discipline alike are excellent.

"And with regard to what we term the eternal feminine question in the West, your Excellency," said I, "is the new woman known at all in Japan?"

His Excellency leaned forward. "Do you know," he whispered, "we nearly had her, and I should have been responsible? I was very anxious to raise the status of my countrywomen, and the Empress and I established schools in which we employed English ladies as teachers. But they were not a success. The young ladies became like their brothers at college—very rough and noisy, and they learned European dancing, which is quite contrary to all our ideas of what is due to a woman's modesty. I soon found that if a woman lost her old conventions there was no knowing when or where she would stop."

In connection with feminine Japan, there is a delicate point upon which I much wished to question the Marquis. There exists throughout the country a system of isolation and protection for that class of women termed "unfortunate" in England—a system which finds practical expression in the great institution of the Yoshiwara, that city within a city, which is so sad and curious a feature of Tokio—concerning which the author of "The Real Japan" has written wisely and well, and concerning the undoubted benefit and real and lasting good of which some of the Christian ministers, Nonconformist as well as Anglican, in Japan spoke strongly.

I mentioned this to the Marquis, and asked him if he intended to retain it as a national institution.

"Yes," he replied, "I would not willingly do away with it, and as some of your own missionaries have said, it will be a great responsibility on the shoulders of any man who does do away with it. Morally speaking, it is far better. It is not, as some of your fanatical people in England call it, a system of legalization of vice; it is rather the regulation and the limitation and the controlling of vice. It keeps it in one place, and all other places and people become purer in consequence. It is better to be practical than futile.

"Think what it would be if we turned those 7,000 women loose in the city. People have deliberately now to go a long way before they can be immoral, and so temptation is removed from the mass of people. In the place itself every consideration is shown to the women, who are carefully looked after by doctors and nurses. The woman who goes there does so often from a lofty desire to help her poor parents or relations; and, when she forsakes the life, by good conduct she is readmitted to society. And please remember this, that the ordinary Japanese woman, whatever you Western people say, is quite as moral as the ordinary European woman, and adultery, so common with you, is almost unknown here."

"And, as a whole, do you consider that the new civilization and the new ideas are benefiting the national life, are elevating the national character?"

"Ah," replied the Marquis, rather sadly, "who can say? It is not all good with us, and we are already beginning to find out that the civilization that is coming upon us is not so beautiful as that which is passing away from us. In many respects it tends to make us much more discontented, both as individuals and as a nation. It seems to make life harder and more uncomfortable. Life is less simple than it was; it is more hurried and complex. There is a greater struggle for bare existence. But the national character must be benefited in the end. I believe in a nation struggling upward; hitherto our life has been too dreamy; now we wake up to a realization of our place among the nations of the earth."

"And what has the war done for you, your Excellency? In America the civil war of thirty years ago has given the land romance, history, a place in the world."

"With us, too, it will be the same," replied the Marquis. "Curiously enough, it has already given a great impetus to the education of the poorer classes, for they found out what education meant in the days of war. Some of their sons and brothers who could write sent home elaborate accounts of all that passed, while others could not write a word. Now, every one strives to learn all he can. But one even more important result is in the wider outlook we now take upon foreign affairs. They interest us deeply, for we have found out how intimately Eastern politics are connected with European. How Europe regards the far East is of the utmost importance to us. That is one of the results of the recent intervention by Russia. It has made us realize the importance of studying the attitude of the powers toward us and one another. We thought Germany would not join Russia and France, but we were mistaken, and, of course, we don't like what has occurred, nor could we take up such a challenge. No," he smilingly continued, "I know nothing of a Japanese and Russian alliance to rule the Pacific, though your European journalists do talk so much about it."

I asked the Marquis what he thought of the new Russian railway in China.

He shook his head. "If Russia took China, as she may do in the far-off future, she would be irresistible. But all this is far ahead. We ourselves desire to be at peace with all the world. We have no aggressive policy, not even with regard to Corea. All we desire is to keep foreign powers, who would be a menace to us, away from it. Now, at this moment my hands are quite full, and our home politics provide us with plenty to do. The question has lately arisen in our Parliament concerning the responsibility of Ministers. At present we are responsible only to the Emperor. The opposition urges that we should be responsible to the Diet also, and if the Cabinet is opposed steadily by a majority in the lower house, the result is as it would be in England, and we have to give way or go. Our strength is in the upper house, which consists of five different classes. First,

CROWDS ON THE WARSHIPS

THE MONITOR AMPHITRITE JOINS THE FLEET IN PORT.

She Is Seen in New-York Harbor for the First Time—A Formidable Coast Defender, Representing the Most Improved Type of Ericsson's Model—Has Been in Cuban Waters and Giving the Naval Reserves Some Practice.

The arrival of the double-turreted monitor Amphitrite off Tompkinsville, S. I., yesterday made a creditable addition to the number of the fleet which may now be seen in the harbor, while it completed the illustration of the different types of vessels which constitute the new navy.

The cruiser Cincinnati floated the triangular blue flag of the senior officer of the squadron, while on the battleship Indiana, Capt. Robley D. Evans, commander, was hoisted the red cross on a white ground, indicating that she was the guardship. The Cincinnati and Montgomery, Capt. C. H. Davis, have both recently arrived from Gardiner's Bay, where they were on naval militia duty, and the Indiana, as told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of yesterday, has had the Pennsylvania militia out for practice drill off the Delaware capes.

The four beautiful white sea fighters were visited by many hundreds yesterday. Some of the visitors went aboard out of curiosity. Others went to see the officers and crew. It was visiting day, and the public took actual possession of the ships. Hardly a corner was sacred, even to the officers. Jack took his best girl to the quarterdeck and made her at home where on other days he betakes himself only officially.

The sailors who had no callers seemed to enjoy themselves showing visitors about and describing the mechanism of the guns. It was a good day for boatmen, and they coined money taking the landlubbers out to the ships.

The Indiana, the biggest of the fleet, with her single military mast, excited the most interest. "She seems to be nothing but guns," exclaimed one fair visitor, counting the four big thirteen-inch turret guns, the long barrels of the secondary battery, and the bristling rapid-fire guns. And she was told that the Indiana was the most heavily armed vessel afloat of any navy.

The cruisers were smaller, and in construction and rig more commonplace looking than the battleships and the Monitor, and elicited less interest. The Cincinnati, however, with her high bulwarks, suggests the old-time sloop-of-war, and the sailors like her. Her motto is "Swift and Ready," and she not only looks it, but is in fact one of the most perfect specimens of her type.

Capt. M. L. Johnson was asked yesterday concerning the report that she had grounded in Gardiner's Bay. He said that she had touched lightly on a mud shoal, owing to a buoy marking Crow Shoal being 400 yards out of position. She was going at only 4 knots an hour, and scraped the sand so slightly that she lost no way. An examination was made by a diver on Saturday, and her hull was found to be uninjured. The Lighthouse Bureau was notified, and a tender was dispatched at once to replace the buoy.

The Amphitrite, which arrived yesterday morning, makes her first visit to this port. She is similar in most respects to the Miantonomoh, having been commenced after the war, and then left for years untouched. Rebuilt on up-to-date ideas, she is one of the most formidable coast-defense vessels of the navy.

"They talk of spending $80,000,000 on coast defenses," said her commander, Capt. W. C. Wise, yesterday, "but give me instead twenty such vessels as this. She represents the third era of the Ericsson monitor, and its highest development." Then he explained that her big guns were placed en barbette, the turrets working within the barbettes, which serve as an additional freeboard in a seaway, while the guns, nine feet above the water, can be used in a seaway as on a battleship. In fact, her guns are placed similarly to those of the battleship Indiana. The Miantonomoh's turrets are not en barbette, but rest on the deck level, permitting water to rush beneath them in a seaway. They are also but four feet above the deck, giving, of course, very much less firing range.

Capt. Wise was evidently very proud of his ship. "You can use those guns in any sort of a sea. The French realize the advantage of this type," he said, "and now pronounce it the best for coast defense."

The Amphitrite went into commission on April 22, 1895, and until November of that year was used as a school of instruction for the cadets at Annapolis. She then joined the fleet at Hampton Roads, but was detached for service in Florida waters to back the revenue cutters, should they require the service of a man-of-war in their Cuban filibuster guard duty.

There was another reason, too, it is said, for the sending of so powerful a vessel to the South. The Competitor episode was occupying the attention of the Administration, and had there appeared to be indications of repetition of the Virginius affair by the putting to death of the American citizens captured, a vessel of the Amphitrite's class, it was considered, would be a handy instrument for enforcing respect of treaty rights.

This duty lasted from Jan. 5 to June 9 of this year, when the monitor was relieved by the Maine, and she came up the coast for naval militia service. She devoted four days to the naval militia of Brunswick, Ga., in battery practice, giving them one round each of the ten-inch guns and ten rounds of the secondary battery.

Savannah was next visited, and sixty men there were drilled for four days in sub-calibre practice, the big guns being provided with the barrels of one-pounders, such as are used in the regular service practice.

At Southport, N. C., 100 men from Wilmington joined the Amphitrite, going down to meet her on their own vessel, the single-turret monitor Nantucket.

The best showing made by any of the naval militia, however, the officers said, was by the Maryland men from Baltimore, 200 strong, who had never had practice on a man-of-war.

They were towed down to Tolchester Beach on the Dale, which is a sister ship to the schoolship St. Mary's. They had better ideas of discipline and in other respects showed greater proficiency than did the others.

The Amphitrite left Friday for New-York, and had fine weather up the coast.

Besides her four ten-inch guns she carries two four-inch guns, two six-pounders, two three-pounders, four one-pounders, and two thirty-seven-millimeter guns.

She has 16 officers and 156 men.

The novel French training ship, the Dubourdieu, at anchor in the North River, was visited by many persons yesterday, principally members of the French colony, who put considerable spirit into their cheers for the tricolor flag that floated from her taffrail.

FAT WOMAN IN A BOX OF EGGS.

S. P. C. A. Agent to Relieve a Horse Helped Her to Alight.

FAIRVIEW, N. J., July 19.—B. R. Ackerman of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who has been looking after the horses that are abused by drivers who compel the animals to draw great loads up Daniel Kelly's Hill, had an experience last night that is expected to cool his official zeal a trifle.

Jacob Closterman of Moonachie came along with a one-horse load that included Bertha Olstrom, who weighs between 250 and 300 pounds. The horse became stalled before proceeding far up the hill, when the agent appeared on the scene and notified the driver that unless he ceased beating the horse he would be taken into custody. Closterman at length agreed to walk himself, and also told his passenger that she would have to relieve the overburdened animal by descending from the vehicle.

The greatest difficulty was getting the woman on the ground, the wagon being a very high one and Mrs. Olstrom unused to feats of athletics. The agent tendered his aid, taking from the wagon a box to serve as a step. Mrs. Olstrom placed her weight on it, and the next instant she fell flat, the box giving way beneath her. There was a terrible splutter, succeeded by a long line of expletives in German from Closterman.

The box taken by the agent contained twenty-four dozen of eggs. Not one was left with a shell intact when Mrs. Olstrom was rescued from the ruin. The farmer threatened to sue the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals man for the price of the eggs, and Mrs. Olstrom thinks she has grounds for an action for damages for injury to her knee.

ENGLAND'S WEAK POINT.

A Frenchman's Notion as to the Conduct of War by France.

Emile Duboc, a former French naval officer, now retired, has just published a pamphlet, entitled "England's Weak Point," which has created considerable excitement, both in England and on the Continent.

M. Duboc played a distinguished part in the Franco-Tonquin war, when he received the Cross of the Legion of Honor. His most courageous action was performed in February, 1885, when, by means of a torpedo boat, he blew up the Chinese frigate Yu-Yen, armed with twenty-three Krupp guns, and manned by 600 sailors. For this act M. Duboc was at once promoted to the Cross of the Legion of Honor, though he had only received the first degree in the order four months before.

M. Duboc's object in his recent publication is to show his countrymen what tremendous odds would be against them if, in the case of a general European war, Great Britain were to join the Triple Alliance. England has a fleet of seventy-two ironclads, besides 202 smaller craft, and without counting torpedo boats. In presence of this fleet France's inferiority is simply crushing, and even should the French unite with the Russian fleet this inferiority still exists.

But if the powers in the Triple Alliance were to add their navies to England's fleet the odds against France and Russia, M. Duboc declares, would then be two to one, with the further disadvantage that England and her allies would have the new Kiel Canal to prevent the junction of the French and the Russian fleets. Moreover, the writer remarks, the English will undoubtedly, at the beginning of the conflict, be masters of the English Channel, of Gibraltar, Malta, Suez, and Singapore; in other words, of the principal strategical points in the world, all in comunication with each other by a splendid system of cables.

A naval war, then, between France and Russia, on the one hand, and the Allied Powers on the other, would be almost out of the question; and the expense necessary to put France on an equal naval footing with Great Britain would be quite beyond her financial resources at the present time. To create such a navy, ten or fifteen years would have to elapse, granting that in the meantime England would sit calmly by with arms folded.

The question, then, that M. Duboc puts is: Once the French fleet is blockaded in every direction, what remains to be done? In putting this question, M. Duboc seriously looks forward to the possibility, and in the near future, of a war between France and England. He answers the question in a very clear manner. France's only hope lies in a merciless war against British commerce in the first place, and in the occasional destruction of British men-of-war by means of specially constructed torpedo boats, regularly commissioned for the time of the war. What M. Duboc recommends is nothing more nor less than privateering of the kind that was so successfully put in practice during our war of 1812.

As a proof of the success that would result from such a warfare, M. Duboc cites the example of the successful fight which the Alabama waged against the Hatteras. Further, M. Duboc argues that, as in a land war, requisitions from unoffending private citizens are perfectly permissible, the same rule should hold good on the sea as being one of the inevitable evils of warfare.

The bomb, says M. Duboc, which explodes in a besieged city is blind, and does not kill the soldiers on the outposts, but rather the women, children, and old men. Will public monuments, churches, museums, libraries, and hospitals be spared by the projectiles fired with the sole object of producing a moral effect upon the besieged?

M. Duboc further argues that it is perfectly legitimate, in time of war, to strike at the enemy's very heart, its national wealth, in other words; and what is national wealth but an agglomeration of private riches? It is the height of folly, says M. Duboc, to forbid the circulation of ammunition and food supplies by land, and yet to allow them free circulation by sea.

M. Duboc's theory is, in case of a war between France and England, that it will suffice for the French to direct their efforts against British commerce, not only to sap the source of the country's wealth, but to reduce her through famine.

Great Britain's principal wealth is derived from the manufacture of raw materials into articles of daily use. On the other hand, she imports a tremendous quantity of raw material and articles of food. At the beginning of the century England produced very nearly enough corn for the wants of the population, certainly for nine-tenths of the total number. But since then all this has been changed, and England now imports wheat to the yearly amount of $150,000,000. So that it can, with perfect truth, be said that England, deprived of her commerce, would be like a stomach without hands to feed it.

England is, in this respect, twenty times weaker than was the case a century ago, and for this reason M. Duboc urges the repeal of the treaty made after the Crimean war, which did away with privateering.

A certain portion of the French press, always bitter in their hatred against England, has eagerly seized upon M. Duboc's pamphlet and urges the Government to repeal the treaty. The bitter feeling of envy which France bears toward England is very aptly shown on this occasion, and illustrated by Paul de Cassagnac, the well-known French journalist, who, in the columns of l'Autorité, declares that patriotic Frenchmen hate England above all other nations; with Germany, he says, a peaceable arrangement might be made, as Alsace-Lorraine alone divides them; but with England it is different, and between her and France a lasting gulf exists.

SYMPATHY FOR STRIKERS.

Russian Workingmen Will Aid Their St. Petersburg Brethren.

A large mass meeting of Russian Hebrew workingmen was held last evening under the auspices of the United Hebrew Trades, at Walhalla Hall, in Orchard Street, to express sympathy with the 80,000 striking workingmen in St. Petersburg, Russia.

Abraham Cahan was the principal speaker, and said that the Russian people would not stay much longer in slavery. It was not only by warm hearts and clear brains that freedom could be bought. Liberty was the daughter of the struggle between the classes and the masses, and this struggle had now begun in Russia, and there could be only one final result—the freedom of the masses.

Nihilism had been tried in Russia, and was now a thing of the past. It was instituted by a few students and professors, but did not have the support of the masses, and therefore collapsed. No more Nihilist bombs would be thrown, but a more effective, though noiseless, bomb had been cast, and that was the beginning of the fight between the poor workingmen and the capitalists.

The strike in St. Petersburg was the most orderly one that has ever been seen, continued Mr. Cahan. It was like a sea at rest before a storm. There were no boisterous meetings, but the strikers simply kept away, and a deathlike silence prevailed all over.

"Jewish workingmen," Cahan said, in conclusion, "I call on you. Your time is coming. The Czar drove you out of your native country, but the day of your vengeance is coming. The strikers at St. Petersburg will fight, and will avenge your wrongs as well as their own."

Then resolutions expressing sympathy with the St. Petersburg strikers and hopes that they would win were passed, and committees were appointed to take up subscriptions for the relief of the strikers.

Lost Dog in the Attic.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 19.—John D. Cole, confidential clerk of Beadleston & Woerz, the brewers of New-York City, has been looking all over the town for the last three days for his fox terrier dog. Mr. Cole advertised in all the country papers for news of the canine, but without effect. He went up stairs this morning, and, hearing a faint noise in the attic, cautiously opened the door, expecting to find a burglar. To his surprise, he saw the lost animal, which was nearly dead from hunger and thirst. The dog had followed some of the family to the attic and had been shut in by mistake.

Sound-Money Candidates.

From The Batavia Spirit of the Times, (Dem.)

Let every sound-money Democrat use what influence he may have to secure the nomination of a State ticket upon a sound-money platform and for the nomination of Congressmen who will truly represent the people of this section upon the currency question.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A WEEK OF MUCH UNCERTAINTY AND LOWER PRICES.

An Opportunity of Which the Bears Took Full Advantage—Lower Prices than at Any Time Since 1893—Political Uncertainties, Gold Exports, and Mr. Vanderbilt's Illness the Disturbing Factors—Absence of Any Panicky Feeling.

MONDAY—A. M.

All conditions last week favored the bears, and they did not fail to take advantage of their opportunity. There was, of course, considerable liquidation, due not only to sales by people who distrust the outlook, but for the account of those who were unable to protect their speculative contracts. The short interest was at times large, and it sustained the market at times when there was little or no other buying except for that account. London was a steady buyer of stocks throughout the week, and, while its purchases were large, they were not sufficient to check the outward movement of gold. The lowest prices of the year—in fact, the lowest since 1893—were made at the close on Saturday.

The political outlook was the chief disturbing influence. Few people believe that the Chicago ticket can be elected, but they fear that the period between now and November will be filled with so much uncertainty that the stock market will be unsettled, and by liquidating at this time they feel that they are removing themselves from the possibility of losses and are at the same time placing themselves in position to take advantage of the rapid improvement which is sure to follow the defeat of the party of repudiation. Mr. Vanderbilt's serious illness also caused some liquidation in the stocks and securities of companies which are usually described as Vanderbilt properties. The Treasury condition is also causing uneasiness, the gold reserve on Saturday having fallen to less than $94,000,000. The actual shipments of gold during the week amounted to $3,340,750, and it is understood that considerable amounts will go out this week. There have been withdrawals from the Treasury for purposes of hoarding, although the amount thus far has not been large. There is considerable discussion in banking circles as to the possibility of protecting the reserve, but, so far, no steps have been taken in that direction. General trade conditions are disturbed, and no improvement seems probable until the political question is settled. Railway earnings are only fair, and charges are made that rates are being cut in certain sections. The Iron Age, in its weekly review, says the general situation in the iron trade is decidedly unsatisfactory.

The weakness in the market has not been confined to any particular group of stocks, but has pervaded the whole list. It is many months since there has been such a record of unusual and material declines, both in stocks and bonds. The trading has been large, but it has been accompanied with no sign of panic. The absence of embarrassments among Stock Exchange houses is remarkable in view of the very sharp decline, and shows how closely people have been keeping to the shore. The ease in the money market is further evidence of the calmness with which the situation is being faced by the financial community.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	July 20, '95.
American Cotton Oil	9	8⅛	26½
American Cotton Oil pf	47½	39¼	110½
*American Sugar Refineries	111	102¾	111⅝
*American Sugar Refineries pf	101½	96	100
American Tobacco	62½	56½	109
American Tobacco pf	97	87	112
Ann Arbor	7½	7½	..
Ann Arbor pf	22¾	20½	..
A., T. & S. F., all in. paid	14¼	11¼	..
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf	20⅝	15	..
Baltimore & Ohio	17¼	15½	62⅜
*Bay State Gas	20	14½	21
Brooklyn Union Gas	89	81⅝	..
*Brooklyn R. T.	21⅜	19¾	..
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg pf.	55	55	..
Canada Southern	46¼	43	53¾
Canadian Pacific	60½	60	56
Central Pacific	14⅞	14⅞	18½
Chesapeake & Ohio	14¼	13	20⅞
Chicago Gas	6¾	6¼	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	41	40¾	55½
Chicago Gas	60¼	51⅝	53⅝
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	73½	66⅝	86¾
Chicago & Northwestern	100⅜	92¾	99¼
Chicago & Northwestern pf	149	145	146
C., St. P., M. & O.	75⅞	70¼	88⅝
C., M. & St. Paul pf	127⅜	121½	125½
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	64	56	72½
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	29	23	45⅞
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	80	80	..
Cleve, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	46	42	..
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	4	½	¼ 8⅝
Colorado Fuel & Iron	21	16	37½
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	15½	12¼	25⅝
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo pf.	57	57	..
Consolidation Coal	32	22	32½
Consolidated Gas Company	153	142	138⅞
Delaware & Hudson	124	115½	130½
Del., Lack. & W.	157¼	149	162½
Denver & Rio Grande pf	45¾	43	46¾
Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf	58	58	..
Dist. & Cattle Feed., all in. p'd.	14½	10	20⅝
Duluth, S. S. & A.	4	3¾	..
Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	96¼	93½	99
Erie	18¾	14⅝	..
Erie 1st pf.	33¼	33¼	..
Erie 2d pf.	18½	17	..
Evansville & Terre Haute	28¼	28¼	41½
General Electric	29½	26⅜	26⅜
Great Northern pf.	112	112	127
Illinois Central	93	92½	98¼
Illinois Steel Co.	58½	58½	74⅜
Iowa Central	7¼	6	10⅜
Iowa Central pf.	25	22	30½
Keokuk & Des Moines	3	3	..
Laclede Gas	22¾	17½	24
Lake Erie & Western	17¼	15½	26⅜
Lake Erie & Western pf.	69¼	63	80⅜
Lake Shore	148¾	147⅜	151¼
Louisville & Nashville	75½	74⅝	87¼
Louisville & Nashville Chi.	49½	45⅝	59⅛
Louis., New-Albany & Chi.	7	6	8⅝
Louis., New-Albany & Chi. pf.	17¾	11½	26⅜
Manhattan Con.	98¾	92⅞	111½
Metropolitan Traction	101½	94½	..
Michigan Central	93¼	90	..
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	68	66	82¼
Minn. and St. Louis 2d pf.	42¼	42¼	46⅞
Minnesota Iron	61	55	65
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11	10½	17½
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf.	22¼	17⅞	36⅞
Missouri Pacific	21¾	16¾	33
Mobile & Ohio	18¼	17	23½
Morris & Essex	163	163	162
*National Lead Co.	23	19½	34½
*National Lead Co. pf.	86	79	90½
National Linseed Oil	17	16	28
National Starch 1st pf.	..	..	48
New-England	37	37	..
New-Jersey Central	102	99	100⅝
New-York Central	95	90	100⅞
N. Y., C. & St. Louis 2d pf.	24	22½	30½
N. Y., Sus. & Western	8¼	7½	10
N. Y. Sus. & Western pf.	22	17	27½
Norfolk & Western, 3d in. paid.	6	6	..
North American	4⅝	3⅝	5⅝
Northern Pacific, 2d in. paid	7¾	6¼	..
Northern Pac. pf., 2d in. paid.	16¾	14	..
Ontario & Western	13¾	12¼	17⅝
Oregon S. L. & U. N., 3d in. pd.	10	9¾	..
Pacific Mail	23	18¾	28⅞
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	1½	1½	5⅜
Peoria & Eastern	4¼	4¼	8
Phil. & Read., 2d in. paid	14½	11¼	..
P., C., C. & St. L.	13½	12	19¼
Pullman Palace Car Co.	149	142	174
Rome, W. & Ogdensburg	114	114	116½
St. Louis Southwestern	8¾	8¼	7⅝
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	9	7½	16⅞
St. Paul & Omaha	39	34	39⅝
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	124½	124	117½
Silver Bullion certificates	69¼	68⅝	67⅞
Southern Pacific	19	17⅜	24½
Southern Railway	9	7⅝	14⅞
Southern Railway pf.	25⅜	20¼	41⅝
Tennessee Coal & Iron	21	15⅞	25½
Texas Pacific	7	6½	12⅝
Union Pacific	7	5⅞	12⅞
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	2	2	..
United States Cordage	4½	3⅜	..
United States Cordage pf.	8⅝	7½	..
United States Cordage gtd.	17	15	..
United States Express	40	40	..
*United States Leather	7	5¼	16¾
*United States Leather pf.	57	47⅞	83
United States Rubber	17¼	15½	41½
United States Rubber pf.	73¼	71½	93
Wabash	6¼	5⅝	8½
Wabash pf.	16¼	14½	19½
*Western Union Beef	7	7	10¾
Western Union Telegraph	83	77¼	91
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9½	7¾	17½
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	32⅝	26¼	52½
Wisconsin Central	..	..	6¼

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was well supplied. Call loans were made at 1½@3 per cent., the average for the week being about 2¼ per cent. Time money was firmly held. Quotations were 3 per cent. for thirty days, 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months, 4½ per cent. for five to six months, and 5 per cent. for longer periods.

Commercial paper was in fair demand, but most of the city banks were out of the market. Rates were 5@6½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5½@6 per cent. for four months' commission house names and for first-class single names, 6½@6 per cent. for prime, and 6@7 per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England gained $294,400 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 58.56, became 59.17. The bank's minimum rate of discount remained unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 900,000f. in gold and lost 2,625,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was firm. The posted rates for sterling were $4.88½ for sixty-day bills and $4.89½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.89 for demand, $4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 96, and guilders at 40½ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago, $1 discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 69⅛@69¼.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53⅝@54⅜c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31½d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $19,561,131, and the exports for the same period $45,384,257. The net exports, therefore, have been $25,823,126. The net exports for the same period in 1895 were $13,480,552, in 1894 $62,989,049, and in 1893 $59,440,679.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $464,250. The banks now hold $21,773,025 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $2,388,000, an increase in specie of $382,600, a decrease in legal tenders of $221,100, an increase in deposits of $2,503,000, and an increase in circulation of $3,600.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	July 18, '96.	July 11, '96.	July 20, 95.
Loans	$479,540,900	$477,152,900	$72,302,700
Specie	62,333,400	61,950,800	64,369,300
Legal tenders	85,937,400	86,158,500	116,201,400
Net deposits	505,991,100	503,488,100	568,318,300
Circulation	14,599,400	14,595,800	13,328,200

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	July 18, '96.	July 11, '96.	July 20, 95.
Specie	$62,333,400	$61,950,800	$64,369,300
Legal tenders	85,937,400	86,158,500	116,201,400
Total reserve	$148,270,800	$148,109,300	$180,570,700
Reserve required	126,497,775	125,872,025	142,079,575
Excess reserve above legal requirements	$21,773,025	$22,237,275	$38,491,125

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896	$21,773,025	1891	$18,489,675
1895	38,491,125	1890	5,702,400
1894	74,113,600	1889	7,254,825
1893	*1,256,550	1888	26,440,400
1892	20,207,150	1887	8,497,325

*Deficit.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Omaha preferred....2

DECLINED.

Adams Express ...1⅝
Cotton Oil pf....6
Sugar ...7½
Sugar pf....2⅜
Tobacco ...5
Tobacco pf....2
Atchison ...2½
Atchison pf....3½
Balt. & Ohio....1¼
Bay State Gas....5⅞
Brooklyn Union Gas.7
Brooklyn Rapid T...1¼
Canada Southern 3¼
Chesapeake & Ohio.1
Chicago Gas....6⅜
Chicago & Alton....7
Chicago & Northw..6⅝
Chi., B. & Q....6½
C., C., C. & St. L...5½
St. Paul....4⅜
St. Paul pf....5¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac...7⅛
Cleve., L. & W. pf.1
Col. Fuel & Iron ...3¼
Col., H. V. & Tol..1
Consolidated Gas....9½
Delaware & Hudson.6⅞
Del., Lack. & W....6⅝
Den. & R. G. pf....2⅞
Distilling & C. F....3⅜
Erie ...1⅛
Erie 1st pf....1
Erie 2d pf....2½
General Electric....4
Great Northern pf...1
Iowa Central pf....5⅛
Laclede Gas....3½
Lake Erie & W....1⅞
Lake Erie & W. pf.5⅝
Lake Shore....8

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

A., T. & S. F. 4s...4⅛
A., T. & S. F. adjt.7⅛
B'Way & Sev. A. 1st.2
Brooklyn Elev. 1st...1¼
B., R. & P. 5s....2
Brooklyn U. Gas 1st.3¼
Canada So. 2d....2
Cen. of N. J. 5s....1¾
Cen. Pac. 6s, 1908..2½
Ches. & O. gen 4½s.4½
Ches. & O., 1911...3
Ches. & O., R. & A. 2d 4s ...4
Chi. & N. P. 1st....6⅛
C., B. & Q., Den. 4s.2½
C., B. & Q., Iowa, 4s.1
C., B. & Q., Neb. 4s.3
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s.1
C., C., C. & St. L. Ind., Ill. & W. ...1¾
Col. & H. V. 5s....1
Col. & H. V. 6s....1
D. & R. G. 4s....2
D. & R. G. 1st....2½
E. T., Va. & Ga. con.1½
Erie prior lien....2
Erie gen 2
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st..6¾
Iron M. 5s....4
Kan. & T. gen. 4s..3
Kan. & T. 2d....2
L. & N. unified 4s..3½
L. & N. M. & M. 4s.3¾
L., N. A. & C. 1st..3½
L., N. A. & C. con.3⅜
Met. El. 1st....1½
Mo. Pacific con....3½
Mo. Pacific 1st 4s..1½
M. & O. gen. 4s....4
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s.1
N. Y. Cent. & W. rfg. 4s....1¾
N. Y., Sus. & W. rfg. 5s....4
N. Y., Sus. & W. gen. 5s 3⅝
No. Pacific 2d....8½
No. Pacific 3d....1½
No. Pacific cn. 5s...6⅜
No. Pac. Term. 1st..2
No. Pac. notes....3½
N. W. cn. 7s....17
Oregon Imp. 1st....5½
Oregon S. L. 6s....2½
Ore. R. & N. c. t. 5s.2
Ore. S. L. & U. N. cn. 1s Sims....4
Peoria & E. 1st....3¼
P., D. & E. 1st....3
Pitts. & W. 1st....1½
Reading 1st inc....2½
Reading 2d inc....2½
Reading gen. 4s....2⅞
Rich. & Dan. 6s....1½
Rio Grande W. 1st..4⅞
Rich. & Pitts 1st..4
Rock Island 1st....6
Rock Island 5s....1⅞
St. L. S. W. 1st....1½
St. L. S. W. 2d....2
St. P. cn. 7s....3½
St. P. gen. 4s. A....2
St. P. 1st S. M....2½
St. P. W. M. 5s....2½
St. P. M. & M. cn. 6s 3¼
San A. & A. P. 6s, 1916 ....1½
Scioto V. & N. E. 4s.2½
So. P. of N. M. 1st.1½
Southern 1st 5¼
T. C. & I. 1st, Birm.6
Texas Pacific 1st 5s.3¼
Texas Pac. 2d inc...1
U. P. s. f. 2
U. P., D. & G. 5s...3½
U. S. Cordage 1st....½
Wabash 1st 2
Wabash 2d 2
West. Pac. 1st....1½
Wis. Cen. 1st....3

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ending last Friday	$7,811,843
Corresponding week 1895	9,037,565
Since Jan. 1, 1896	257,489,045
Corresponding period 1895	290,196,871
Exports of Domestic Produce.	
Week ending last Tuesday	$6,871,273
Corresponding week 1895	6,540,634
Since Jan. 1, 1896	208,278,117
Corresponding period 1895	184,625,755
Imports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$76,748
Corresponding week 1895	59,395
Since Jan. 1, 1896	19,710,761
Corresponding period 1895	22,584,146
Exports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$4,438,828
Corresponding week 1895	2,357,385
Since Jan. 1, 1896	73,574,984
Corresponding period 1895	56,026,529

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges for week ending July 18	$558,428,411
Balances for week ending July 18	32,572,275
Exchanges for week ending July 11	615,209,617
Balances for week ending July 11	38,872,129
*Exchanges for week ending July 3	599,536,296
*Balances for week ending July 3	41,082,463
Exchanges for week ending June 27	490,186,553
Balances for week ending June 27	31,517,294
Exchanges for week ending June 20	596,778,010
Balances for week ending June 20	48,700,122
Exchanges for week ending June 13	527,069,986
Balances for week ending June 13	33,091,033

*Five days.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1895. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
July 16, 1896	£48,187,668	.....
July 18, 1895	37,523,739	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
July 16, 1896	81,876,295	£50,140,072
July 18, 1895	81,712,158	50,821,836
BANK OF GERMANY.		
July 16, 1896	28,971,966	14,485,984
July 18, 1895	30,295,910	14,825,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
July 16, 1896	27,313,000	12,887,000
July 18, 1895	19,950,000	13,268,000
SPAIN.		
July 16, 1896	8,406,000	11,540,000
July 18, 1895	5,004,000	12,350,000
NETHERLANDS.		
July 16, 1896	2,635,000	6,920,000
July 18, 1895	4,283,000	6,997,000
BELGIUM.		
July 16, 1896	.....	.....
July 18, 1895	2,584,667	1,347,333
Total last week	$200,018,596	$97,287,389
Week ended July 9	199,816,652	97,460,203
Corresponding week last year	189,065,710	100,143,156

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, July 18.—The severe depression in Wall Street had an unfavorable effect upon the local security market. There was an increase of offerings, and in a few instances forced sales were made. Troy Gas suffered the most, being offered down 5 points. National Bank of Troy is back again to the old quotations, 85 bid and 95 asked. The strong stocks are Albany Railway and Troy City Railway. It is said that the earnings of both companies are showing up handsomely. At the meeting of the stockholders of the Albany Safe Deposit and Storage Company a 3 per cent. dividend was declared, payable Aug. 1. The Directors re-elected the same officers as before. The Directors of the Hudson River Telephone Company have declared their regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., payable Aug. 1. The books will be closed July 21 and reopened Aug. 3.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna R. R.	183	186
Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
Albany City 4s, 1926-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	89	90
Albany City Storage and Ware. Co.	100	..
Albany Cold Storage Company	100	..
Albany County Bank	130	132
Albany Insurance Company	110½	..
Albany Railway stock	134	135½
*Albany R. R. cn. 5s, due 1910	110	..
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	104	..
Celluloid Company	59¾	59⅞

ROUTES TO BRONX PARK

HOW CYCLISTS MAY REACH THIS PICTURESQUE SPOT.

Two Ways to Pedal There and a Choice of Runs on the Return—Condition of the Popular Washington Avenue Route, and How to Strike the Western Boulevard on the Homeward Journey—The Distance Twenty-three Miles.

Were the cyclists of the metropolis better acquainted with the beauties of Bronx Park, that charming woodland spot would be visited by thousands every pleasant Sunday in the riding season. Just now it is the most inviting of all the fine breathing spots in the annexed district. Its foliage is bright and glistens in the sunlight. Its waterways are pretty to look upon, and the murmuring of a fall near the old Lorillard mansion gives one an idea of a mountain stream in the early Spring.

The chief charm of Bronx Park lies in its dells, its shaded walks and drives, and its trees. Here one breathes the odor of the hemlock and the pine, the sweet birch and the tulip, and there are other species that are sure to attract the eye. The sweet gum tree, graceful elms, sugar maples, chestnut, and oak, all of good size, add beauty and character to the place. Amateur photographers are bound to stop for pictures once they espy the pretty scenes that open up unexpectedly to the visitor.

How to reach this delightful spot over good roads is the problem which wheelmen on the lookout for pleasant routes will desire to have worked out. There are a number of ways to get there, but the most inviting route includes Washington Avenue and the Fordham Road, otherwise called Pelham Avenue. The Southern Boulevard, reached via the Third Avenue Bridge, over the Harlem, near which it begins, is another route leading directly to the park. For the return trip there is a choice of two routes. One may wheel due west over Pelham Avenue, which runs into High Bridge Road, and come down to the city over Sedgwick Avenue, which runs parallel with the Harlem River, or, turning south at Macomb's Road, strike Washington Bridge and have a run down the Western Boulevard.

A ride over the pleasanter route referred to disclosed yesterday much of interest to the touring cyclist. The roads were in fine shape, save for a few stretches which will be referred to later on, and not a single hill was encountered that could not be climbed by a new rider. The most formidable hill is met in Fordham, on the return trip. It is just beyond the railroad station. It is not at all steep, but, having an elbow in it, the rider is in doubt about what he is to meet around the corner, and generally dismounts and walks it.

Starting from a central point—say Fifty-ninth Street—the best way to take the up trip is to proceed via the East Drive in Central Park, going as far as Ninetieth Street, through which the asphalt of Fifth Avenue is reached. Then follows a ride over a smooth surface for quite a distance. Up the avenue the route lies to Mount Morris Park, which is skirted on the south, west, and north, when Fifth Avenue is again reached. This is again followed, the turning point being One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, (stone pavement,) through which Madison Avenue (stone pavement) is reached. Turning north, the route leads over the Madison Avenue bridge to Mott Avenue, one block from the other one.

Trolley cars are met with here. They run as far as the Mott Avenue station. Approaching the bridge the pavement is bad and the car tracks are quite close together. New riders should take warning at this state of affairs and exercise extra care if they wheel over. If one pedals over the best way to do is to ride in the centre of the north-bound track.

Mott Avenue is the first thoroughfare on the left after crossing the bridge. It is a big block from the river, and has a macadam surface. It is not in the best of repair, but it is far above the average of roads generally encountered on a tour. There are big shade trees on either side as far as the route lies on this avenue, and pretty homes line up on either hand. At One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, on the southeast corner, is the Hebrew Infant Asylum. This will serve as a landmark to those who are not sure of the route. A short distance beyond is Cedar Park, with a big Summer house on the crest of its only hill. Before coming to this it is necessary to pass over a railroad bridge. The park is skirted on the right, this being the only road, and then it is a straightaway to One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, into which a turn is taken toward the right. This leads down a slight decline, in a southeasterly direction, back to One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, which is paved with stone. There is a big hill in riding over toward the east in this street before Washington Avenue is reached.

Some confusion may result in finding this avenue, because there is no name at the intersection with One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and no lamppost to put it on. It is about a block and a half west of Third Avenue, which contains the L road, and this being in plain sight, there is no occasion to go far out of the way.

Washington Avenue will be a fine thoroughfare some day. It is not now as inviting as wheelmen hope to see it, but it can be ridden over with better results than stone pavement. Two blocks north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street there is a stretch three blocks long closed to public travel. It is in process of repair, but cyclists can wheel their machines along the sidewalk. Beyond this some bad places are met with, but with usual watchfulness the rider can pick his way and make good time. Approaching Fordham, Washington Avenue is humpbacked, so to speak. It has a ridge of macadam material, which will soon be leveled off. The left side of the avenue now offers the best inducements to cyclists.

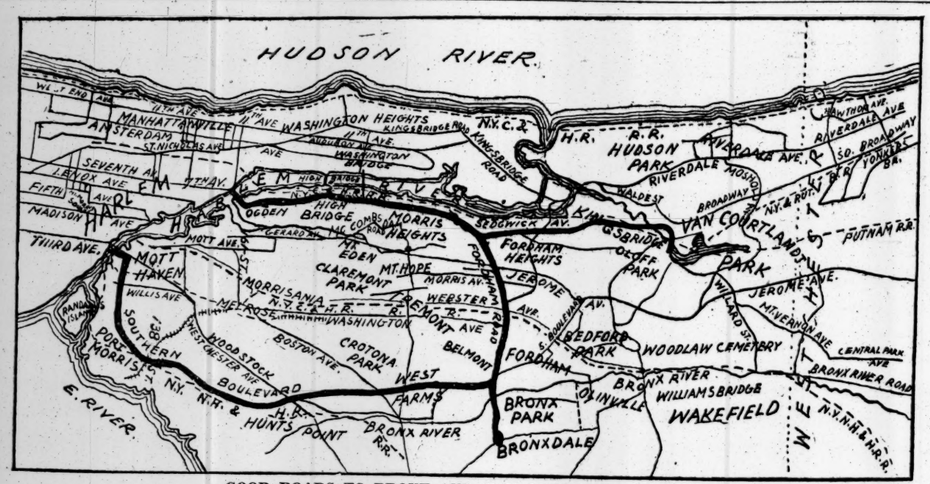
Pelham Avenue, or Fordham Road, being both one and the same, is at the head of Washington Avenue, so that it is impossible to lose one's way if the latter thoroughfare is followed from One Hundred and Sixty-first Street. Reaching Pelham Avenue, the course lies to the right, or due east, and Bronx Park is soon reached, being only a few blocks away.

The Southern Boulevard intersects Pelham Avenue at the entrance to the Park. The drives in the Park are all in good condition, and the grades easy. In the Lorillard mansion is a restaurant, and wheels can be checked there if one feels disposed to visit the bears' cave, which is on the east bank of the brook, and not accessible on bicycles. So many attractions are unfolded here to the cyclist that other visits can be counted upon.

Returning, a good route to take leads back over Pelham Avenue to the station in Fordham, over the railroad bridge, and up the hill to High Bridge Road, which is a continuation of Pelham Avenue. This has a macadam surface and is one of the best stretches on the round trip. At Macomb's Dam Road a turn is made to the left, and then it is "follow your nose" to reach Washington Bridge. Going over this, the route leads direct to Eleventh Avenue, (the Boulevard,) and turning south, it is a straight run to Fifty-ninth Street.

Another way to return would be to follow High Bridge Avenue, past Macomb's Dam Road, to Sedgwick Avenue, running parallel with the Harlem, and proceeding south on that, (macadam,) strike the new Central Bridge. After crossing over this, there are several broad avenues leading straight to Central Park.

The round trip is about twenty-three miles.



GOOD ROADS TO BRONX AND VAN CORTLANDT PARKS.

Dates for the National Cycle Shows.

It has been decided by the National Cycle Board of Trade to hold the annual National cycle expositions for 1897 in January and February. There will be two shows, one in Chicago and one in this city. President R. Lindsay Coleman, to whom the show matter was referred, has decided that the Western exposition, which is to be held at the new Coliseum Building, in Chicago, shall come first, and has served notice on the Chicago Exhibition Company of the intention of the National Cycle Board of Trade to open the exposition on Saturday, Jan. 23. The exposition will close on Saturday, Jan. 30. Possession of the Coliseum will be given to the board on Wednesday, Jan. 20, for the purpose of arranging the exhibits, and the exhibitors will have up to Tuesday, Jan. 26, to remove them. The Eastern show, which is to be held at the Grand Central Palace of Industry, Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, this city, will open on Saturday, Feb. 6. Possession of the building will be taken on Thursday, Feb. 4, to arrange the exhibits, and, two days subsequent to the closing of the exposition will be allowed for the removal of goods. It has been decided to have but one week intervene between the two expositions, the same as in last January, as it was found that it gives the exhibitors ample time to transfer their display from Chicago to this city. From present indications both buildings will be taxed to their utmost to accommodate the exhibitors, as there are already over 250 applications for space in hand.

Goodman to Turn "Pro."

It will interest the cycle-racing element in Greater New-York to learn that "Teddy" Goodman, the pride of the Riverside Wheelmen, who received from the Racing Board last week notice of his suspension from further competition on the path, pending investigation, has about made up his mind to join the professionals. It was intimated yesterday by one of the young flier's friends that he would answer the charges against him by applying for a transfer to the professional class. This being the case, the "pros" in the Metropolitan District will have to look to their laurels, for Goodman, should the Racing Board grant his application, will make them all show their best paces. Although young in years, Goodman is a star performer, and has improved steadily for the last three years. The letter of suspension received by Goodman is said to have been prompted by the information secured by the Racing Board that he was paid a stated sum per week for riding a certain wheel.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Club runs out of this city were not so liberally patronized yesterday as would have been the case had the wheelmen got back from the Long Branch parade early in the evening. Those who returned Saturday night crossed the ferries about midnight, and then had to ride up town or to Brooklyn, as the case might be. The result was in many cases that they got up too late to join the scheduled runs. Quite a large number of the paraders from this section remained over at the Branch and toured along the coast yesterday. These came home last evening.

—The race for bicycle policemen at the Manhattan Beach track next Saturday promises to be an interesting affair, since in it will be seen the fastest bluecoats of the metropolis, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Boston, and Philadelphia. The representatives of each city have trained like crack racing men for the honor of competing, and if fast time does not result the events should be stubbornly fought from start to finish. The policemen will furnish only one of many features, the whole making up the programme of The Herald Free Ice Fund tournament.

—A special prize, the announcement of which was made late on Saturday evening, was awarded to John B. Yates of the New-York Athletic Club by the judges in the Long Branch bicycle parade. Mr. Yates's prize was awarded for decorations and riding. Mrs. Frederickson of Long Branch captured the gold medal offered for the best fancy and original costume. The military prize, a banner, went to the cycle company of the Fourth Regiment, N. J. N. G.

—Entry blanks for the coasting contest promoted by the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs for Aug. 15 are out and may be had of W. E. Scudder, 45 William Street, this city. There will be two competitions—one for tandems and the other for singles.

To Race at Aqueduct To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Morpheus, 118 pounds; Burgundy and Sirrocco, 108 each; Dreibund, 107; Bergen, 106; Bon Ami, 105; Fannie B., 103; Tombola, 102; Maple Prince, 101; Marsian, 100; Hermia, 96; Right Royal, 93; Irvana, Florena Hubbard, and Crimea, 94 each.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Sir Francis, 109 pounds; Sue Kittie and The Dragon, 97 each; Defender, 94; Chugnut and Helen H. II., 81 each.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Kicksy Winsy, 102 pounds; Sir Moltke and Sanguine, 98 each; Edna D., Second Chance, Joe Harman, and Ellerdie, 95 each.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Mirage, 112 pounds; Marshall, 110; Buckeye, 101; Telegram and Royal H., 91 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. Sunny Slope and Myrtle L., 109 pounds each; Our Johnny, Loch Glyn, The Manxman, Impetuous, Rossifer, and Doomful, 105 each; Donny and Maud Adams, 102 each.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Defender, 112 pounds; The Native, Lambent, King T., and Premier, 107 each; Honolulu, 104; Helen H. II., 102.

SEVENTH RACE.—Five furlongs. One Chance, 109 pounds; Motorman, Joe Cutley, and Robbie W., 105 each; Olivia L., L. B., Woodbird, American Girl, Bonnie Eloise, and Sedgwick, 102 each.

Coney Island Jockey Club Stakes.

The Fall meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club will begin Aug. 15, and continue till Sept. 5. The number of entries for stake races, closing July 15, are:

For Two-Year-Olds.—Autumn Maiden, 40; Sapphire, 39; Dash, 42; Belle, 35; Parthian, 33, and Golden Rod, 38.

For Three-Year-Olds—Flying Handicap, 13; Reapers, 11, and Dolphin, 12.

For Three-Year-Olds and Upward.—Twin City Handicap, 18; Autumn Cup, 11; Turf Handicap, 19; Russet Handicap, 18, and Autumn Handicaps, 26.

The entries for the Special Sweepstakes, with $7,000 added, for three-year-olds, are as follows: Handspring, Prince Lief, Requital, One I Love, Shakespeare II.

Twin City Handicap, one and a quarter miles: Clifford, Belmar, Requital, Prince Lief, Ben Eder, Buck Massie, Muskalonge, Saragossa, Dutch Skater, Sir Walter, Gotham, One I Love, Ben Brush, Lady Inez, Flying Dutchman, Connoisseur, Gold Crest, Volley.

BROOKLYNS AGAIN BEATEN.

St. Louis Players Found Daub's Curves to Their Liking.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 10.—The Brooklyns lost the majority game of the present series to-day. Pitcher Daub went to the bench after five innings, and Harper finished the game in good style. Hart kept the Brooklyn's hits well scattered. Fine fielding by both sides abounded. In the absence of a staff umpire, Murphy and McCarthy officiated to the satisfaction of all. Attendance, 5,000. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Dowd, 2b	1	1	2	1	2	1
Sullivan, lf	1	2	2	0	0	0
Turner, rf	1	1	3	0	0	0
Connor, 1b	0	1	7	1	0	0
Parrott, cf	0	1	4	0	0	0
Meyers, 3b	1	1	2	2	0	0
Cross, ss	1	2	3	4	0	0
McFarl'd, c	1	1	4	2	0	0
Hart, p	0	0	1	1	0	0
Total	6	10	27	12	2	1

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Jones, rf	1	3	4	0	0	0
Griffin, cf	0	1	4	0	0	0
And'son, lf	0	0	1	0	0	0
Shindle, 3b	0	1	1	1	1	1
Corcoran, ss	0	0	0	5	1	1
La Ch'e, 1b	0	1	9	1	0	0
Daley, 2b	0	1	2	3	0	0
Grim, c	1	0	2	0	0	0
Daub, p	0	0	1	1	0	0
Harper, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	7	24	11	2	

St. Louis	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	.	—6
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hits—Turner, Parrott, La Chance. Three-base hit—Jones. Sacrifice hits—Gross, Griffin. First base on balls—Off Daub, 1; off Harper, 1; off Hart, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Turner, Anderson. Struck out—By Hart, 3; by Harper, 1. Wild pitch—Daub. Umpires—Messrs. McCarthy and Murphy.

Other League Games.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	.	—4
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	

Base hits—Chicago, 9; Washington, 10. Errors—Chicago, 1; Washington, 4. Batteries—Griffith and Kittridge; McJames and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

Chicago	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	.	—5
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—2	

Base hits—Chicago, 14; Washington, 5. Errors—Chicago, 6; Washington, 1. Batteries—Friend and Donohue; Mercer, German, and McGuire.

AT CINCINNATI.

Baltimore	0	0	3	0	1	0	9	0	1	—14
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	—3	

Base hits—Baltimore, 19; Cincinnati, 9. Errors—Baltimore, 2; Cincinnati, 4. Batteries—Hoffer and Clark; Foreman, Fisher, and Peitz.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Cleveland	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	—4
Louisville	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Cleveland, 10; Louisville, 6. Errors—Cleveland, 3; Louisville, 5. Batteries—Cuppy and O'Meara; Fraser and Dexter.

SECOND GAME.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	.	—7
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Cleveland, 10; Louisville, 9. Errors—Louisville, 2. Batteries—Young and Zimmer; Hill and Dexter. Umpire—Mr. McFarland.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	49	24	.671
Cincinnati	53	26	.671
Cleveland	49	25	.662
Boston	42	32	.568
Chicago	45	36	.556
Pittsburg	40	34	.541
Brooklyn	35	41	.461
Philadelphia	35	41	.461
Washington	31	39	.443
New-York	31	41	.431
St. Louis	22	55	.286
Louisville	17	55	.236

Athletics, 7; Paterson, 5.

PATERSON, N. J., July 19.—The Patersons lost the game with the Athletics here to-day through the wildness of Cogan in the third inning, three bases on balls, a hit by pitcher, and five hits giving them 7 runs. Outside of this inning Cogan did good work. In the third inning Umpire Jones was struck in the stomach by a foul ball and had to retire from the game. In the sixth a hot liner from Fitch's bat struck Kane in the head. The score:

Paterson	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	—6	
Athletics	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	.	—7

Hits—Paterson, 9; Athletics, 7. Errors—Paterson, 4; Athletics, 3. Batteries—Cogan and Killochy; Kane and Shoub. Umpire—Mr. Howard.

Newark, 10; Wilmington, 3.

NEWARK, N. J., July 19.—Hard hitting on the part of Newark made victory easy over Wilmington this afternoon. The home team is strengthened by its new battery, which played a star game to-day. The visitors left early to catch a train, thus shortening the number of innings. The score:

Newark	2	0	0	0	3	0	3	2	—10	
Wilmington	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3	

Base hits—Newark, 15; Wilmington, 7. Errors—Newark, 4; Wilmington, 2. Batteries—Frye and Hodge; Nope and Kensella. Umpire—Mr. Hoagland.

South Orange Field Club Tennis.

The South Orange Field Club will hold a championship tennis tournament, beginning Monday, July 27. The events will be men's singles and doubles. Winner in the singles will play Holcombe Ward for the Challenge Cup. A handicap tournament will also be given. Entries close Saturday, July 26, at 6 P. M., with W. W. Palen, South Orange, N. J., or at clubhouse.

Is It Really All Affectation?

From The London Standard.

One of the results the prevailing mania for cycling has been to make the river much less crowded than in former years, and—whatever may be the feelings of the boatmen—this will cause many a lover of solitary rowing to bless the existing fashion. But Henley regatta week, of course, is an exception; and its assembled visitors row far and wide both up and down the stream, invading even the tranquil shore of historic Wallingford.

One might as well contend against fate as against fashion, and fashion has decreed that the Thames shall, during the regatta week, virtually belong to Henley. Perhaps some will say that we have apparently forgotten who those are to whom it really belongs. Is it not to that fairer portion of the gathering who take no active share in the sports, but encourage them by their presence, their gracious smiles, their smart costumes, their lively discourse, their one-sided wagers, and their admirably sustained affectation of interest in the races, and the virtue of them?

What they are interested in, on this as on other occasions, we all know. But they dissemble it with so much tact, that it would be unchivalrous to tear away the exquisite veil, and state the unadorned truth. It is enough that they assume the virtue, even if they have it not; and the least those can do on whose behalf they are so charmingly hypocritical, is to accept the illusion as a reality.

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SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LAKE PLACID and SARANAC LAKE.

Through trains, with Wagner cars, leave Grand Central Station at

7:50 A. M. & 6:25 P. M.

for Lake Placid and Saranac Lake, via Utica or Plattsburgh.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, WM. F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 5:26 P. M. and 5:45 A. M.

SARANAC LAKE.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, C. M. EATON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M. and 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

HOTEL DEL MONTE Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

RIVERSIDE INN. Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLTZ. —Leave N. Y. City 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:20 P. M., 7:45 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 1 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:36 P. M. and 5:30 A. M.

ADIRONDACKS.

Blue Mountain Lake.

Prospect House,

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NEW-YORK—Long Island.

Manhattan Beach.

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See Time Table, Excursion Column.

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AND COTTAGES,
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Ocean, 1½ blocks. Capacity, 200. THOS. NOBLE.

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ONE AND ONE-HALF HOURS FROM NEW-YORK. Electric lights throughout; elevator; bathing, boating, fishing, &c. For illustrated circular address W. L. WALDEN, Prop., Mt. Arlington, N. J.

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A SUMMER AT SEA.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL. Now Open.

Overlooking the ocean; all modern appointments, including hot and cold sea-water baths, etc. Circulars, etc., at "Scofield's," 1 Madison Av., N. Y. CUNDALL & BALL.

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AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

SHOOTING. BICYCLES.

STOCK TAKING SALE.

We take our annual inventory August 1st. To close out our second-hand wheels before that time we will sell to first comers

100 Second Hand Wheels

AT EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

These Wheels are of the various high grade makes, taken by us in exchange. Many of them have been very little ridden, and all are in excellent condition.

NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

50—'95 Pierce Men's Wheels and Queen City Juveniles,

At greatly reduced prices, to close out by August 1st.

BICYCLE SUNDRIES. Best makes, all new, Lamps, Bells, Cyclometers, etc., at One-half Price.

GEO. N. PIERCE & CO., Estab. 1865.

105 Chambers St. Uptown Store, Broadway and 40th St.

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306 FIFTH AVE. (Near 31st St.)

HARTFORDS, $50 TO $70.

TANDEMS AND TRICYCLES, $150.

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LYNDHURST AND CRAWFORD. BICYCLES.

Old wheels taken in exchange and for sale. DURAN & McLEAN & CO., 260 Broadway.

35 to 60 Per Cent. Saved. Specially low prices this week. CROWN, NEW LENOX, LINWOOD, and other first-class wheels. SOL. H. VEIT, 51 EAST 59TH ST. REPAIRING AND RENTING.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable German Protestant as chambermaid; willing to go to the country; good reference. 230 East 76th St., ground floor, left.

CHAMBERMAID AND ASSIST WITH WAITing.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid and assist with waiting; city or country; very best city reference. 7 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable colored woman as chambermaid, waitress, or do housework in flat; first-class reference. 130 West 53d St. H. A.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish chambermaid or as waitress; best references. C. C., Box 317 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook in private family only; city or country; excellent baker; soups, creams, entrees; no washing; first-class reference. 308 West 39th St., candy store.

COOK.—A family breaking up for the Summer desires place for their cook, whom they can highly recommend. Call at office, present employer, 320 West 42d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a North-German woman; middle aged; very good cook and laundress in small American family in the country. 1,656 3d Av., two flights up.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—By young woman in small family; very reliable; willing and obliging; city or country; best reference. L., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class, reliable woman; excellent bread and cake baker; city or country; reference. F., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; thorough cook in all branches; best of city reference from her last employer. 1445 2d Av.

COOK.—By thorough, good cook in all branches, with excellent reference; where kitchenmaid is kept. M. D., Box 312 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young Englishwoman; as good plain cook; does washing. Atkinson's bell, 241 West 46th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; in private family; best of reference. Pierson, 1,892 2d Av.

COOK.—By a good French cook; in private family; first-class references. B., 1,227 Broadway.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a good, smart woman by day or week at laundry or general housework. Mrs. Collins, 857 West 49th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced in street and evening costumes; expert cutter and fitter; terms reasonable; day or week; city or country; best reference. H., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By ladies' and misses' dressmaker to go out in city or country; good fitter, operator, and remodeler; also children's clothes. Dressmaker, 135 East 49th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Of long experience; more customers at home or by day; terms reasonable; work sure. 72 West 95th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By refined and educated governess, perfect in French, German, English; musician; fine in needlework; position of responsibility. 212 East 77th St., care of Minnetmann.

GOVERNESS.—By a superior German governess; thoroughly competent; teaches music and French; 3 years' references. E. Hulph, (Herrmann,) 56 East 116th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—By a French nursery governess to grown children or lady's maid; experienced traveler; good packer; good sewer; first-class references. 251 West 24th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By intelligent American woman as working housekeeper or any position of trust; moderate salary. Noyes, 142 Columbus Av.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, German, to do general housework. 314 East 94th St., basement.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French, middle-aged seamstress; dressmaker; accustomed to travel; competent in all her duties; city or country; first-class reference. Louise, Box 280 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; speaks English and French; competent in all her duties; accustomed to travel; city reference. C. M., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By young Scotch Protestant as maid to elderly lady; would help with chamberwork; good sewer; references. A. N., care of Mrs. Harper, 371 West 11th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Experienced dressmaker; good packer; would travel; city reference. N. H., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Swedish laundress; best city reference. 155 East 27th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By reliable French person for infant or young child; takes charge from birth; invaluable for delicate baby; many years' first-class city references. 139 East 34th St., former employer's.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a competent, refined North German, (Hanoverian;) take full charge of children; teaches German; best references. B. D., Box 316 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By young woman; Protestant; to take charge of infant; understands all bottle foods; hospital experience; to go to country. M. B., Box 318 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By motherly nurse to lady or gentleman; will be useful; terms reasonable; seven years' references. M., 144 West 62d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a German girl as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her duties; in private American family; wages, $22; city reference. 228 East 32d St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; can fill a butler's place; best city reference; country preferred. M. C., Box 783, 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE and CHIROPODIST.—A young lady wishes a few more private customers at home or out; elite only. 211 West 21st

THE MURDERER CAUGHT

TOMLINSON WAS FOUND WHILE SLEEPING IN THIS CITY.

He Killed Michael Thornton by Stabbing Him in the Abdomen During a Quarrel at a Political Meeting in Brooklyn Saturday Night—Will Not Say Anything Concerning His Crime—No Ante-Mortem Statement.

The Brooklyn police, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, arrested Thomas Tomlinson for the murder of Michael Thornton, the Sergeant at Arms of the Jefferson Democratic Club of the Eighteenth Ward, Brooklyn, who was stabbed and killed by Tomlinson during a Bryan and Sewall meeting at 520 Humboldt Street Saturday night. The particulars of the murder were published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday morning.

Tomlinson is fifty-four years old, and lives at 44 Franklin Street, this city. He is a carpenter. The police say that he is an Anarchist. Thornton, who was killed, leaves a wife and five children. His body was removed to his home, 52 Herbert Street, yesterday. Coroner Nason will hold an inquest in a few days.

Capt. Kitzer was in charge of the police that were investigating the case. The murder took place in a room in the rear of the saloon at 520 Humboldt Street, only a few feet from the Herbert Street Police Station, but the police did not know anything about the case for several hours after it had happened, notwithstanding an ambulance call was sent from the station.

When Deputy Superintendent Mackellar heard of the murder, he remained at Police Headquarters, and was in constant communication with the police, but the reports he received from Capt. Kitzer were so unsatisfactory that he sent Inspector Murphy to the Eastern District to investigate.

The facts in the case were given to Superintendent Mackellar by reporters, who had investigated the murder, and whose stories were in the newspaper offices in this city long before Capt. Kitzer knew that a murder had been committed in his precinct.

Superintendent Mackellar and Inspector Murphy traced the murderer, and he was arrested while in his bed at his home, in Franklin Street.

Tomlinson was taken to Brooklyn, and locked up in the Herbert Street Station. He refused to make any statement, but the Inspector hopes that he will make a confession.

It appears that there were many in the room when the dispute first took place between Thornton and Tomlinson. Ex-Fire Commissioner Ennis was speaking in praise of Bryan when Tomlinson arose and accused the members of the association of being Anarchists and secessionists. Thornton told him to be quiet, or he would put him out of the room. Tomlinson refused to keep quiet, and Thornton put him out. While they were in the hall, the argument was continued, and resulted in Thornton's being stabbed in the abdomen, the wound being five inches long.

He was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital, where he died an hour later, unconscious and unable to make an ante-mortem statement.

Tomlinson last night admitted that he stabbed Thornton, but said it was done in self-defense. He is a married man, but does not live with his family. His wife and daughters live on Union Avenue, Brooklyn.

Thornton was employed by ex-Port Warden Scott, and was popular with the Democrats in the Eighteenth Ward. He was elected Sergeant at Arms three weeks ago.

WAS MAKING SILVER SPEECH.

Richard Hayes's Enthusiasm Landed Him in Jail.

Richard Hayes, wearing a badge bearing a picture of Bryan, began to argue in favor of free silver at Canal Street and the Bowery Saturday night about 10 o'clock.

"Hurrah for Bryan!" he yelled, as he waved his hands about. He soon had a large crowd around him, which applauded him vigorously.

He climbed up the iron lattice work of one of the elevated railroad pillars until he was about four feet above the heads of the crowd. Then he shouted, "Free silver is the stuff for me. Boys, whisky will go down as cheap when we get free silver. Then we will get two drinks for a nickel."

Policeman Hoefling of the Eldridge Street Station came along and seized him by the leg and pulled him down to the sidewalk. In the Essex Market Court yesterday he had partially sobered up when arraigned.

"Instead of yelling for silver, it would have been more appropriate for you to have used your eloquence in favor of a gold cure," said Magistrate Kudlich, as he imposed a fine of $3.

Talked Too Much Politics.

Charles McBride and Luke Conroy, respectable-looking men, were in the Centre Street Court yesterday morning charged with fighting. Both declined to give their addresses. Conroy appeared with blackened eyes, which he received from McBride. The two men explained that they were friends, and on Saturday evening got into a discussion over the silver question, McBride being an ardent free-silver man. The argument grew heated and strong personalities were indulged in. Finally one of them lost his temper. Just which one it was the Magistrate could not find out, as each was willing to shoulder the responsibility of starting the trouble. Magistrate Brann, after giving good advice, fined each $3, which they paid and left the court together.

THE CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

New Buildings Dedicated—Three Hundred Students Enrolled.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 19.—The second week of the Catholic Summer School was opened to-day with pontifical high mass in St. John's Church. Archbishop Fabre of Montreal was celebrant, Dr. Loughlin of Philadelphia high assistant priest, the Rev. Daniel J. O'Mahoney of Lawrence, Mass., and the Rev. Joseph Wilmas of Syracuse, N. Y., deacons of honor; the Rev. Daniel A. Morrissey of Philadelphia deacon of the mass, the Rev. J. M. Flemming of Lawrence, Mass., sub-deacon, and the Rev. E. Provost of Montreal and the Rev. Dr. T. J. Conaty of Worcester, Mass., masters of ceremonies. During the mass the Rev. A. P. Doyle of New-York delivered an able sermon on Christian unity.

The chapel and lecture hall on the grounds were dedicated in the afternoon by Bishop Gabriels of the Diocese of Ogdensburg, and the ceremony was witnessed by hundreds of Catholics and non-Catholics. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the Rev. Dr. Conaty, President of the school, presented the buildings and grounds to Bishop Gabriels for Catholic educational purposes. The Bishop accepted the trust in the name of the Church, and predicted great success for the school. Addresses were made by Dr. Loughlin of Philadelphia, J. B. Riley, United States Consul at Ottawa; Major Byrne of New-York, Prof. Pallen of St. Louis, Dr. Pace of the Catholic University at Washington, and Archbishop Fabre of Montreal. The afternoon ceremonies closed with the benediction of the blessed sacrament in the newly dedicated chapel.

There are now nearly 300 students in attendance, and the present week gives promise of a much larger number.

Bicycle Policeman Too Fast.

Joseph Ryan of 235 West Thirty-fifth Street, was arrested yesterday by Bicycle Policeman Remington of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, charged with robbing Jacob Knob of 503 West Thirty-seventh Street of a gold watch. Knob says he was riding on a Thirty-fourth Street car, when he felt a tug at his watch chain. A moment later Knob missed his watch, and about the same time he saw Ryan leave the car and start on a run up Madison Avenue. Knob started in pursuit, and the bicycle policeman joined in the chase, and Ryan was overhauled. The watch was not found on him, but he was locked up for examination at 9 o'clock this morning in the Yorkville Police Court. It is said that Ryan said to Knob, "If you won't make a complaint I'll have the watch returned to you in two hours." It is supposed that the thief passed the watch to a confederate.

FOUR ARRESTS FOR HER DEATH.

Not Known Whether Mrs. Schaefer Was Killed or Committed Suicide.

The Brooklyn police have another mystery on their hands, and Inspector Murphy is trying to unravel it. Mrs. Leonora Schaefer, thirty-eight years old, of 156 Huron Street, Brooklyn, was taken out of the river at the foot of Greene Street, Brooklyn, Saturday night, and an ambulance surgeon pronounced her dead, and said her death was due to drowning. If all accounts are correct, she had been in the water only a few minutes.

Four men are under arrest on suspicion. One of them is the man who jumped overboard and took her to the dock. Those arrested are John Gill, twenty-three years old, of 72 Greene Street; Charles O'Hara, twenty-seven years old, of 92 Clay Street; John Neilson, nineteen years old, of 69 Greene Street, and Thomas Barrett, sixteen years old, of 63 Freeman Street.

Michael Schaefer, the husband of the woman, was with her shortly before she fell or was pushed overboard. He is fifty-three years old and owns several houses in Brooklyn. He had been married to the woman only about a year, and had only known her a few days when he married her. It was his third marriage. His wife is said to have been a beautiful woman, but was addicted to drink, and it took most of his time hunting for her.

He found her on Saturday afternoon drinking in the apartments of Mrs. Purvis, at 39 Box Street, and begged her to go home with him. She refused, and to prevent her from getting away from him he sat on the stoop of the house until 7 o'clock in the evening, keeping watch for nearly four hours.

He then induced her to leave the house, and on the way home she broke away from him and ran toward the river. At the foot of Greene Street is a dock which is frequented by a crowd of roughs. They are known as the Greene Street gang. Mr. Schaefer begged her to go home with him, but she refused, and some of the young men started out with a can, and soon returned with beer, which Mrs. Schaefer drank. In her husband's struggle to take her away from the crowd he was struck in the face, and he then ran away, calling for the police.

The police do not know whether in the struggle the woman fell overboard or was pushed over by some of the crowd.

They were notified by the husband that the crowd had his wife, and when the police arrived they found Gill getting out of the water and Mrs. Schaefer lying on the dock. The only person around at the time was Gill.

At the time it was said she had fallen over the stringpiece, and that Gill had rescued her after considerable difficulty. Gill was not arrested for some time later, and then his arrest was at the suggestion of Deputy Superintendent Mackellar. The other men, who were identified by the husband, were subsequently arrested. They all declare that the woman was not pushed overboard, but that she deliberately jumped into the river.

The police claim that whenever she had been drinking to excess her first thought was to go to the river and attempt to commit suicide, and, working on this theory, they are inclined to believe that it was a case of suicide. They are loath to have it a case of homicide.

The men will be arraigned before Justice Harriman in the Ewen Street Police Court to-day.

ELECTRICAL UNIONS AT WAR.

Union No. 3 Mounts a Delegate on a Bicycle to Fight No. 5.

The fight between Electrical Workers' Unions Nos. 3 and 5, which was brought to an end by the electric conductors several months ago, is about to break out again. The members of No. 3 are Knights of Labor, while those of No. 5 are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Union No. 3 ordered strikes against members of No. 5 on various buildings, and was supported by the Board of Walking Delegates. The contractors came to the assistance of No. 5 and locked out their persecutors, and both No. 3 and the walking delegates were compelled to call off the strikes.

Yesterday Delegate Ivory of Electrical Workers' Union No. 3 told the Central Labor Union that his union would be able to carry on the fight against No. 5 alone, notwithstanding the fact that the employers were discriminating against members of No. 3.

An effort had been made by the Board of Arbitration and Conciliation to reconcile the rival unions, but it was not successful, and war was again declared between them. The members of No. 3 have given Delegate Ivory a bicycle, and to-day he will mount it and make his tours to fight the members of No. 5. He thinks that he will persuade the employers to discharge such of their men as belong to No. 5.

Delegate Bausch of the wood carvers told the Central Labor Union that his union had ordered a strike in the shop of John P. Klatthauer, at 176 Wooster Street, against several non-union carvers that are employed there, and strikes will be ordered in other shops for the same reasons.

Delegate Bausch continued that when he went among the strikers a policeman who was on guard threatened to arrest him as a suspicious character.

A QUIET DAY IN STATE CAMP.

Pranks Played by the Ninth Regiment Men.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 19.—Some of that old exuberance of spirit which had been considered squelched long ago was manifested last night in the quarters of the Ninth Regiment by the exploding of a lot of firecrackers. This was followed by "Fire" call on a bugle. Lieut. Col. Butt was out of quarters instanter. So were lots of soldiers who had been awakened by the noise. Investigation resulted in little satisfaction, and camp was soon quiet again.

The guard mount this morning was not a very good one. The line had to be formed twice, and Lieut. Col. Butt was not satisfied with the cleanliness of the brasses and equipments.

There have been more visitors in the camp to-day than is usual on Sunday, and a great many carriages have driven over from the village during the day. A few civilians attended church services in the morning.

Chaplain Newland Maynard of the regimen preached. His text was: "And Peter said, verily, God is no respector of persons." His theme was the character of Peter, from which he drew some very excellent lessons. The services were held in the usual place, near Gen. McAlpin's tent, under the trees.

The officers of the day to-morrow will be Capt. John D. Walton of the Ninth Regiment; officers of the guard, First Lieut. W. H. Mapes, Tenth Separate Company, and Second Lieut. John K. Maxwell, of the Ninth Regiment.

Col. James T. Low, of the Ordnance Department; Capt. A. L. Judson of the Tenth Battalion, Albany, and Lieut. C. H. Stoddard, of the Twenty-second Regiment, were among to-day's visitors.

The day has been very cool and it promises to be one of those cool nights in camp when one cannot have too many woolen blankets.

NO "FENCE" FOR PICTURES HERE.

Capt. O'Brien Laughs at the Idea of Stolen Masterpieces in New-York.

A painting by Alma Tadema and one by Constable were stolen from a van last Wednesday, while on their way from London to Paddington, England.

The Scotland Yard authorities are of the opinion that the stolen pictures have been taken to New-York, where, they say, a "fence" exists for such property. These detectives also assert that they know that Gainsborough's celebrated portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire, which was cut from its frame a few years ago, is now in a New-York mansion, awaiting its return, when a sufficient ransom is paid.

Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau said it was absurd to think that such a "fence" existed in New-York.

"A valuable painting," said the Captain, "is as well known as a race horse, and would be as difficult to dispose of."

POLITICS IN THE PULPIT

THE REV. MACARTHUR'S SERMON ON THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

Says the Great Democratic Party Was Captured by the Enemies of Americanism — Both Candidates Men of Unblemished Personal Character—It Will Be a Campaign of Education for All Classes—No Apology to Make.

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur preached last night at the Calvary Baptist Church, West Fifty-seventh Street, on "Christian Patriotism and the Chicago Platform."

Dr. MacArthur said that a grave political crisis was upon the Nation.

"When the first gun," said he, "was fired from Sumter, the unity and so the perpetuity of the Nation was at stake. Now the Chicago platform threatens the honor of the Nation, and so imperils its perpetuity. It would be better that the Nation should cease to be than live to be a byword and reproach among the honorable nations of the earth. The party which constructed the Chicago platform was not really the historic Democratic Party. The men to whom we have been accustomed to look as the rulers of that party are among the first to repudiate that platform and reject the men who stand upon it."

Dr. MacArthur then said that he had no apology to make for introducing the topic into the pulpit.

"The Christian pulpit cannot be silent," said he, "when the honor of America is menaced. Great moral questions are at issue in this campaign. This is not to be a campaign of personal criticism; both candidates are believed to be men of unblemished personal character, but one is comparatively young and inexperienced, while the other is in the meridian of his strength, experience, and wisdom. This is to be a campaign of education, a campaign for the discussion of great economic principles, with great moral elements underlying these principles.

"I am to-night to contrast Christian patriotism with the Chicago platform. Christian patriotism in the first place cares for the interests of all parts of the country. The Chicago platform and the speeches in connection with its adoption encourage the spirit of anarchism. The unity of the Republic is one of its chief glories. We were barely recovering from the sectional spirit introduced by the war. We had begun to see that there was no longer any North or South, any East or West. Now comes this platform fanning the flame of this sectional spirit. This is a misfortune; this is well nigh criminal; no country can prosper when its interests are divided. Great Britain is bringing its widely extended empire into a closed federated union. We in this platform are striving to divide our beloved Republic into sections.

"This sectional spirit is a traitorous spirit, and it is unworthy of any man who claims to be a loyal American citizen. It is destructive of our high aims as a unified and prosperous people. The East needs the West, and the West the East; neither can prosper without the other. We are one people, and God grant we may remain so. The man who inculcates this sectional spirit merits the condemnation of every patriot. No matter what your party affiliations may have been in the past, cast your vote now so as to rebuke this spirit. Are Americans to be foes of Americans? Was not one civil strife quite enough in American history? Are we to have a number of petty republics instead of this glorious American Union?"

Dr. MacArthur then said that the Chicago platform threatened to degrade the Supreme Court of the United States, which he said was the court of last resort.

"This court," said he, "is the authoritative interpreter of the Constitution. To degrade it would be a National calamity. Do the supporters of this platform want anarchy? Do they not know that Christian patriotism insists that 'lex is rex'—that law is king and must rule. That platform propounds and promulgates dangerous doctrines. Its teaching comes perilously near being revolutionary. Americanism is not anarchism.

"In the third place, the outcome of the Chicago platform is to put a premium on financial dishonesty. To-day an ounce of gold is worth thirty ounces of silver. The ratio of 16 to 1 would make sixteen ounces of silver worth one of gold. It is proposed to give every man who takes 53 cents' worth of silver to the mint, and has it coined, a dollar which shall be legal tender. It is proposed by a Government fiat to give value where value does not intrinsically exist. You might as well by a Government fiat make water run up a hill. One might as well by a Government fiat double the value of wheat or pig iron as to attempt to double the value of silver. The spirit of the Chicago platform at this point is the essence of dishonor and dishonesty.

"Is this Nation ready to stand before the world as repudiator of its National obligations? If we pay only 53 cents on the dollar we become repudiators. We practically take by force what is not our own. We become robbers of the rich and the poor, and are dishonest stewards before God. It is proposed to set class against class, to rob one class to enrich another class, but the practical outcome will be to impoverish all classes alike.

"The dangers that are upon us are not imaginary. A great political party has been carried off into the camp of its enemy and the enemy of the Nation. Let every real American formerly a member of that party leave its ranks!"

Dr. MacArthur will preach the second of the series on the Chicago platform next Sunday.

HAD A CELEBRATION AT SEA.

How the Passengers Aboard the Ohio Observed Independence Day.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Not forgetting the National holiday, July 4, the party of American tourists aboard the American Line steamship Ohio, on the way to the "Land of the Midnight Sun," took part in a celebration unique in its way.

The ship overnight, one week out from New-York, had been gayly decked with United States flags and bunting, and the dining room was made bright with bits of color, the flag, of course, predominating in the way of decoration.

Many of the passengers had provided themselves with explosives of all sorts, and throughout the day and after dark there was plenty of noise and flares of light to remind those who saw nothing but water about them that on land, the land of their homes, the anniversary of the day of independence was at hand.

An elaborate dinner was served, and then in the evening came an impromptu entertainment. There were music, vocal and instrumental, speech making, recitations, and other diversions, making a lengthy programme.

Miss Mary Proctor, the daughter of the astronomer, and herself a writer of repute on astronomical subjects, read an original poem, which was as follows:

Some stars there are that twinkle in the firmament so bright,
That often I have wondered at the beauty of their light,
They are tinged with glowing radiance, of an iridescent hue,
And the colors, I discovered, are the red, white, and blue.

They are forty-five in number, and they grace a banner fair,
And to-day the banner proudly is waving in the air;
There are stars in heaven in plenty, and all are wondrous bright,
But compared with them the forty-five are truly "out of sight."

The Ohio, as THE NEW-YORK TIMES has already announced, is to make a trip north, flying the American flag the while. The party aboard is composed principally of educators and scientists, and a superb opportunity will be afforded in August, after the excursionists have enjoyed a trip through Russia, of witnessing the eclipse of the sun.

R. M. T.

AT SEA, ABOARD THE OHIO, July 5, 1896.

Civil Service Commission Duped.

Lawrence Ryan, thirty-seven years old, of 612 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested Saturday night by a representative of the District Attorney's office, on a charge of having altered his naturalization papers with intent to deceive the Civil Service Commission. He is a candidate for appointment on the Brooklyn police force. He got a good standing in the preliminary examination. It was found that he had been naturalized in 1895, but had changed, or had caused to have changed, his naturalization papers so that they read 1893.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

"It's all well enough to talk, Emily, but you know what your father said."

"Now, mamma, what's the good of being foolish? I must go to the Pier. There is no one in the city; the Summer is passing; I am getting old—"

"Quietly," said the mother, for "Emily" had raised her voice and had become moderately excited. The conversation was then continued in a tone that the others in the car could not hear.

"Emily's" face was a study. She advanced argument after argument in rapid succession, and her petulance was seen to go as her mother came around to her way of thinking.

As they were stepping from the bridge car to the platform on the New-York side, "Emily" was heard to say:

"And you know, mamma, you first met papa at the Pier, and you soon married him, and don't regret it."

"Yes, yes, dear; I'll arrange it somehow; but don't tell anybody you are getting old, even in a joke—poor papa! But, then, he can stay at home with the boys."

***

A Third Avenue open car was crunching its way down the Park Row hill, on its up-town trip, early in the morning, when the air was particularly hot and muggy. Without sound of bell, the car came to a sudden stop at the foot of the hill, with such a jar that the few somnolent passengers were thrown forward against the backs of the seats in front of them. The conductor grinned, and, swinging from the footboard, walked over to a fruit stand, and in a moment returned with a large section of luscious watermelon. The bell rang, the car proceeded on its way, and the conductor walked along to the front platform and there divided the piece of watermelon with the gripman.

***

In the vestibule of a great country house on the Sound, in the midst of costly bric-a-brac that ornaments a heavy antique table, a piece of ordinary, sticky, every-day flypaper is used to catch the flies that get in through the great doorway. The flypaper, however, is set in a square frame made of white paper and tied with blue ribbon at the corners.

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Cutting grass in Broadway! That was the sight that was to be seen in the grounds surrounding the old Goelet mansion, at Nineteenth Street and Broadway.

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That New-York has none too many public parks can easily be seen by any one who takes a stroll in the Union Square or Madison Square Parks on these hot evenings. Both the parks are literally crammed with people from the poorer classes, panting for a breath of fresh air.

***

The part of Brooklyn which was formerly known as New-Utrecht, and is now variously called Bensonhurst, Bath Beach, Van Pelt Manor, or New-Utrecht, as one happens to strike a certain locality, is a delightful haven for the antiquary.

There is antiquarianism in the air, mingled with the odor of sweet clover and salt sea breezes. It is a pleasant kind of antiquarianism that is so connected with the descendants of the old Dutch families, who have all the charm of modern sociability. That it is contagious visitors find themselves wandering around searching for stocks where slaves were kept, old-time treasures, and romances. The stocks exist only in rumor; the others are to be found. The Van Pelt manor, the Van Brunt house, and the Barry house are a few of the old places. The Barry house Washington visited. He also made the Benson house—a beautiful old building, now modernized—famous by his presence. This was originally the Cowenhoven house, and John Cowenhoven was a friend of Washington's. Rumor has it that there are still stocks in this house. Descendants of the family say there never were.

"It was only that Grandmother Cowenhoven was a woman with decision of character," they say. "It has been said that when very old she used to be carried out in her chair to watch the slaves at work, administer correction herself, if need be, and always, for tipsyness or misdemeanor of any kind, send the slave to a dark cellar in the house. There were no stocks then and are none now. The slaves were only treated as was customary in those days."

Mrs. John F. Berry, a descendant of the Cowenhoven family, has the old greeting, "Wilkom," written in Dutch characters on a curved piece of wood, and brought from Holland, which always hung in front of the door in the old homestead. She has among other relics which have come through the family an original thirteen-starred flag and a handsome old pistol which belonged to Capt. Harry Benson, who assisted in putting the historic chain across at West Point, and ended his days as a martyr in the Wallabout Canal for refusing to swear allegiance to King George.

The whole place is one of delight for lovers of early American history.

***

"Brown shoes for Summer wear are not so popular as they have been," said an up-town boot maker; "and in my opinion this is a very good thing. Their sudden rise to popularity in the past four or five years is explained by the fact that they are so easily kept clean. But they really look out of place in Winter, and will be considered decidedly bad form next Winter."

***

A man who, notwithstanding his total blindness, gets along nearly as well as a good many men who can see, is John B. Herreshoff, the famous Rhode Island yacht builder. He might have been seen walking recently in Fifth Avenue, with decided step and erect bearing, quite able to enjoy his walk without the help of his companion. His sense of touch is marvelous. Some time ago, he was involved in a lawsuit concerning the building of a yacht. Among other leading questions put to the blind yacht builder was as to what extent he could distinguish different kinds of wood, simply by touching them. Several kinds of wood were brought into court, and Mr. Herreshoff named them all correctly, and without hesitation. Then as a final test the presiding Judge asked Mr. Herreshoff to name the wood of the very table in front of him; the answer came at once—mahogany. The case was decided in Mr. Herreshoff's favor.

***

"What are the most favorite drinks sold in this hot weather?" asked a reporter of an up-town druggist. "Well, I don't exactly know," was the answer, "which is really the most popular, and it would be difficult to say that any one was more called for than other drinks. But on the whole, it is safe to say that the three most popular Summer drinks are lemon, strawberry, and raspberry sodas. In the last few days, we have, I think, sold more lemon sodas than anything else, but strawberry and raspberry are both a very close second. Lemon soda is undoubtedly a great thirst quencher, and leaves a pleasanter taste in the mouth than any other temperate drink. I will say one thing, though it is against my interest to make the statement, but ice cream sodas do not quench the thirst, on the contrary, they rather increase it, and are in this respect a typical luxury; the taking of one inspires the desire for another, and so on."

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A newsboy was waking the echoes about Bryant Park by his shouts of "Terrible accident! Train ran into depot!" when two belated wayfarers stepped out of a café. The shouts of the newsboy induced one of them to buy a paper. The boy sped up the avenue, and the two friends took the paper to the nearest electric light and scanned it closely, but failed to find any account of a disaster. "Why, there's no accident here," said one. A light dawned on his companion. "Of course not," he said. "Don't you see? All trains run into the depot."

Workman's Collar Bone Broken.

Charles Kane, forty-five years old, of 63 Poplar Street, while at work on the dock at Martin's Stores, Brooklyn, yesterday, fell and fractured his collar bone. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS

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DR. STRYKER ON "ANXIETY."

Sermon Preached to the Brick Church Congregation Yesterday.

The Rev. M. Woolsey Stryker, D. D., President of Hamilton College, delivered a sermon on "Anxiety" at the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, yesterday morning. His text was: "In nothing be anxious, but in everything, by prayer and thanksgiving, let your requests be known unto God."

Dr. Stryker began by saying that Jesus never preached any sermons, but was continually striving to accomplish His work by quiet talking. The Sermon on the Mount was colloquial, and probably disappointed a great many refined literary people, who had hoped to hear a sermon with more literary merit and style. Christ, while He delivered the sermon, walked up and down among the people, very much as some skilled naturalist might take a party of boys into the country to show them rare birds and precious stones.

Nothing in the Sermon on the Mount was beyond the people's comprehension, so spiritually juvenile was it in style. There never had been another teacher so unpedantic in his speech as Christ. If a child were to pick up the New Testament unawares, he would think it a story book, not a text book. Christ, throughout His sayings, put the truth vitally and not technically. He talked not like a scribe, but like the common people.

Christ never put piety above duty, and never wanted any one to be pious to the neglect of his duty.

"Anxiety," Dr. Stryker said, "is the result of scattering one's thoughts over many things when they should be concentrated on one thing alone. The Bible tells us not to dash our vexations widely aside, but to carry them meekly to God. The worst possible way to get through life is to worry. Worry kills ten thousand times more men and women every year than yellow fever.

"The head of a London hospital recently declared that, according to his long experience, it was emotional excitement, not thought and study, that kills men. Ambition, disappointment, hope, fear, and anxiety are far more deadly in their work than hard study of any kind. Anxiety chafes and shatters. It irritates the nerves, takes the burden of life by the heavy end and at arm's length. On prudential grounds alone, then, worry is to be condemned. How many things anticipated have never happened.

"Many men and women bear their burdens three times—before, in the present, and after. Once is a great deal, and 'sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.' Trials out of season are an expensive luxury, and Christian progress must be marked by the oblivion of the past and the future.

"Both men and women, when out of temper, are too apt to call it nervousness. So many people have a magnetic affinity for needle points. Satan takes us with small hooks and vanquishes us with small things. God rebukes false egotism and chides us for being too sanguine of ourselves."

Dr. Stryker, in conclusion, cited the example of St. Paul, who was alone, old, worn out, and in prison, when he wrote the text chosen for the day's sermon, and yet he was not anxious, but preached on.

The Rev. Dr. W. A. Hall of Newburg, N. Y., will be the preacher at the Brick Church next Sunday.

LOOKS LIKE A CLEVER CAPTURE.

Batchelder's Peculiar Action Placed Him Under a Suspicion.

A tall, well-dressed man of fifty-five years, against whom was preferred a charge of petit larceny, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning. The police suspect that he is a clever thief from Canada.

The prisoner gave his name as George Batchelder, and said that he lived in Montreal, Canada. Further than this he refused to talk. The complainant against him was John A. Geary, a bookkeeper in the employ of A. Dun, a dealer in flour and feed at 427 West Street. Geary charged Batchelder with having tapped the till of the store for $8.

Batchelder arrived in the neighborhood of the store two weeks ago and began to make inquiries as to which store in that vicinity did the largest day's business. He was told that Dun had an average daily cash business of $2,500 to $2,700. He immediately hired a room but a block away from the store, and was noticed hanging around the store all the time.

Geary left the office for a moment on Saturday afternoon about 2 o'clock to go to the rear of the building to speak to the foreman. As he left the office he noticed Batchelder standing in the doorway.

Geary was gone but a few minutes, and as he came through the building on his return he saw Batchelder through the open door at the money drawer. At the sound of Geary's footsteps Batchelder ran from behind the desk and stood in the doorway again. Geary went to the drawer and found that $8 had been taken. He pulled the drawer out a little further and satisfied himself that $1,800 which was in a compartment was safe. Then he accused Batchelder of the theft and demanded that he return the $8 he had taken.

Batchelder laughed, and said that he had only taken the money to see if Geary would be smart enough to notice its absence from the drawer. He complimented Geary on his acuteness and then returned the money. Geary called Policeman Evers of the Charles Street Station, who arrested Batchelder.

At the station Batchelder refused to talk. In his pockets was found a notebook containing a lot of fac simile Confederate bills for $50. The police say that since Batchelder's advent in the neighborhood they have received a number of complaints from immigrants that bills of that description had been passed on them for good money.

Another fact that was noticeable about Batchelder was that he had removed from his hat the name of the maker, and had done the same thing to his clothing. There was not a single thing about him that would give the police any trace as to where he had come from when he reached this city.

Batchelder was taken to Police Headquarters, but he was not known there. In the Jefferson Market Court yesterday he tried to induce the complainant to withdraw the complaint by joking with him and then by pleading with him. Geary was obdurate, however, and pressed the charge.

When Batchelder was arraigned before Magistrate Flammer he waived examination on the charge of petit larceny and was held in $1,000 for trial.

ROYAL YEOMAN WITH MEDALS.

A Crimean Hero in the Queen's Body Guard Here on a Furlough.

Robert Elliott, Sergeant Major and Yeoman of the Guard of Her Majesty's Body, was a passenger on the steamship Umbria, which arrived at her dock late Saturday night. He comes here to visit his sister, Mrs. M. Monsin of Iowa, and a brother, G. G. Elliott, at Bervie, Ontario.

Mr. Elliott is seventy years old, and has had a remarkable career. He seems to be still in the heyday of manhood. He is over six feet in height, rugged and bronzed. The Queen's body guard live in the Tower and are fed from her Majesty's table.

This particular member of the guard has seen fifty-five years of continuous service, for twenty-eight years has been in the regular service, and for twenty-seven years in the guard. He joined the Second Battery of the Royal Regiment on Jan. 14, 1842. Since that time the veteran has won a cluster of decorations, which he wore, when seen yesterday at the Broadway Central Hotel, on the outside of his Prince Albert coat.

One is the Crimean medal and clasp, explained by his presence at the redan of Sebastopol. He has a Turkish medal and a medal and clasp won for his service at the time of the Indian mutiny, in 1857, through all of which campaign he served, having been present at the relief of Lucknow.

Another medal is for distinguished conduct, and entitles him to an annuity of £20. Long service and good conduct won for him a medal and a gratuity of £15.

These medals are all of silver, about the size of a silver dollar. The Queen's Jubilee Medal which he wears is of bronze and about the size of a silver half dollar.

The veteran is on a month's leave of absence

Just fancy the comfort of a suit weighing but 36 ounces.

Better yet, realize your fancy. That's the weight of a suit of nun's cloth—the thinnest strong stuff made.

Black, Oxford (black and white), brown or grey.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Administration Party of Typographical Union No. 6 yesterday held a nominating caucus at Clarendon Hall. All the old officers except one were renominated. They are: President—S. B. Donnelly; Vice President—William Smith; Secretary—William Ferguson; Assistant Secretary—Thomas Robinson; Reading Clerk—Thomas Lawton. The elections will take place on July 29.

—John Renovia of 229 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, who attempted to shoot Vitello de Vito of 329 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street Saturday last in the hallway of the latter's home, was held in $500 bail for examination by Magistrate Wentworth, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday. The examination will be held to-morrow morning.

—While at work on the boiler of the steamboat Homer Ramsdell, lying at Pier 24 North River, yesterday, Theodore A. Yeager, a fireman, was severely scalded about the legs and feet. Ambulance Surgeon Stivers took him to the Hudson Street Hospital, and, after having his wounds dressed, he was taken back to his boat.

—Adam Ulrich, sixty years old, an inmate of the almshouse on Blackwell's Island, fell from a side wall to the Transverse Road, opposite East Sixty-fifth Street, yesterday. He sustained a severe contusion of the scalp, and was sent to the Presbyterian Hospital.

—Demas Maceo was held to await the result of injuries to six-year-old Irene McLaughlin in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday. The child was hit on the head with a stone thrown by the prisoner, who was being annoyed by boys.

—The body of the colored man man taken from the North River at Pier 3 on July 15 was identified yesterday at the Morgue as that of William Henry Hollaway, forty years old, a hatter, living with his wife and nine children at 750 Greenwich Street.

—John Jaeger, a reformed Anarchist, of this city, addressed the members of the Harlem Young Men's Christian Association yesterday afternoon, at 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Brooklyn.

—Trolley Car No. 307 of the Nassau line was in collision with a grocery wagon driven by James Nolan of 374 Hudson Avenue yesterday morning. The wagon was smashed, and Nolan was thrown out, receiving severe injuries to his face and body. Thomas Carroll, thirty-three years old, of 388 Degraw Street, who was taking a ride in the wagon, was also thrown out. His skull was fractured. Both were taken to the Brooklyn Hospital.

—The Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge will meet this afternoon, and will take into consideration the advisability of granting a lease to a Philadelphia company to place a pneumatic mailing tube across the structure. They will also take up the matter of terminal facilities for the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company at the bridge plaza.

—Robert Goldstein, nine years old, of 543 Rockaway Avenue, was knocked down by Trolley Car No. 109 of the Nassau line, at Rockaway and Belmont Avenues, Saturday, but was not injured. He fell into the net fender, and was carried twenty-five feet. When the car stopped he jumped out, and laughingly said he had had a nice ride.

—Albert Smalley of Ninety-fourth Street, near the grove in Canarsie, reported to the police that he had a watch and chain, valued at $40, stolen from his kitchen closet Saturday. He suspects a boy who has been working for him.

—Nicholas Berretti, thirty-three years old, while at work on the Nostrand Avenue trolley line Saturday, received severe internal injuries by being run over by Trolley Car No. 4,003 of that line. He was removed to the Eastern District Hospital.

—It is expected that the counsel for the Long Island Railroad Company, at the meeting of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Commission this afternoon, will submit some plan for the depression of the tracks on that thoroughfare.

Jersey City.

—A premature blast in Palisade Avenue Saturday afternoon sent a shower of rocks upon the roof of Philip Kriteig's house, 277 Palisade Avenue. One of the rocks crushed through the shingles. The inmates were badly frightened, but no one was hurt.

—The police claim to have enforced the excise laws thoroughly yesterday, but no arrests were made. Saloons in the neighborhood of police stations were closed, but elsewhere throughout the city there was little difficulty in obtaining whisky and other drinks.

—Mrs. Hannah Brown, twenty-nine years old, of 319 Henderson Street, attempted suicide yesterday, while despondent from illness, by taking paris green. She will recover.

POOLROOM WOMEN IN COURT.

Three Sent to the House of Detention as Witnesses.

In Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, Magistrate Flammer held John Martin, who was arrested Saturday by Capt. Groo and three detectives in a raid on a poolroom at 146 Bleecker Street, in $1,000 for trial. The poolroom is supposed to be run in connection with "The" Allen's poolroom, at 512 West Broadway.

The Magistrate talked with the ten women arrested, and determined to place three of them in the House of Detention as witnesses in default of $300 bail. He chose Mrs. Maggie Fisher of 160 West Twenty-fifth Street, Mrs. Catherine Sheehan of 49 Christopher Street, and Miss Annie Webber of 51 Avenue A, as the three he would hold, as their names did not appear in the directory.

The three women wept bitterly when told that they would be committed to the House of Detention. All the women caught in the raid were respectable looking.

Knocked Off Repair Car by Trolley.

William Gafney and James

Monday
July 20-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-10

ITALY AND THE DREIBUND

GERMANY GOSSIPS ABOUT THE POLICY OF LUZZATTI.

Report that Humbert's New Premier Is Less Favorable to the Triple Alliance than His Predecessors Have Been—Doubt that There Is Good Ground for This View—Improbable that Italy Will Turn Its Back to Austria and Germany.

BERLIN, July 19.—Prince Hohenlohe, Chancellor of the German Empire, who is spending his holidays at his schloss in Alt-Aussee, Austria, left that place on Tuesday last for Ischl, for the purpose of paying a visit to Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. The Chancellor and the Emperor had a protracted interview, which was not shared by any member of the Austrian Ministry. After their exchange of views they dined together, and Prince Hohenlohe returned to Alt-Aussee on Wednesday. Since the interview at Ischl it has transpired that communications have been exchanged between the Governments at Vienna and Rome in regard to a meeting between Emperor Francis Joseph and King Humbert, to take place in the Autumn, after the former shall receive Emperor William at Goedoeloe.

Naturally the influence of the recent changes in the Italian Ministry will be associated with these interviews. The French view of the situation, that the Marquis Visconti-Venosta, the new Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is less favorable to a continuance of the Dreibund than was his predecessor in office, the Duke of Sermoneta, and also that the policy of Signor Luzzatti, the new Italian Minister of the Treasury, will include a commercial treaty with France, do not coincide with the official opinion here, which is based upon advices from Rome.

According to these advices, instead of tending to opposition to the Triple Alliance, the newly constructed Ministry of the Marquis di Rudini is stronger in favor of the Dreibund than was the former Ministry. Although the Marquis Visconti-Venosta quitted the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1877, prior to Italy's joining the Dreibund, he was really the inspirer of that alliance. It was under the influence of his prompting that King Victor Emmanuel visited Berlin and Vienna in 1874, when the project of the Dreibund was discussed. King Humbert always has held steadfast to his allies, and certainly would not now accept a Ministry whose views in regard to the continuance of the alliance were doubtful. The King saw Visconti-Venosta on Thursday, and afterward started for Monza, having received the assurance of the Minister that the foreign policy of Italy remained undisturbed.

In regard to the policy of Signor Luzzatti, the German Government desires to see the establishment of a commercial rapprochement between Italy and France, upon the ground that the military part between Germany and Italy being secure, whatever would assist the prosperity of Italy and strengthen an ally to bear her military burdens would be eminently desirable to Germany. Although Signor Luzzatti takes office pledged to provide a full military budget there is reason to state that communications are proceeding between the Governments at Rome, Vienna, and Berlin in regard to the Italian military economies, in which the other Dreibund powers are interested, and it is probable the projected interviews between the monarchs will have reference thereto. The Government in Berlin is absolutely satisfied with the new Rudini Ministry.

The Emperor Yachting.

The Emperor is spending the most of the time of his tour of the northern waters in yachting in the Bergen fiords. Among the places he has visited are Voss, Gudwangen, and Stoltheim. His Majesty has experienced much bad weather thus far on his trip, there having been unceasing downpours of rain for days at a time. The skies lately have become brighter. While the imperial yacht Hohenzollern lay wrapped in the rain mists the Kaiser has been accustomed to take long walks on shore, accompanied by Count Philip Eulenburg, German Ambassador to Austria, and others of his suite, the Emperor out-pacing all the rest.

While the Kaiser was visiting Stoltheim he went up the fiord in a small boat, and then with a single companion, took a long excursion on foot, viewing the falls and other sights. The evenings on board the Hohenzollern have been spent in the performance of short comedy pieces with concerts and readings.

The Emperor's business has been chiefly conducted in the morning hours. Wire connections with the Continent have been maintained throughout the cruise, and by this means the Emperor was enabled to send congratulations to President Faure upon the latter's escape from the bullet of an assassin a short time after the shot was fired on the Longchamps reviewing stand.

It is fixed that the Kaiser will return to Wilhelmshaven Aug. 5, when, with the Empress, he will start for Wesel to unveil a statue of Emperor William I. at that place on Aug. 6. From Wesel the Kaiser and Kaiserin will visit Essen as the guests of Krupp, the great German gunmaker, for which visit great preparations are being made by the Krupps and the local authorities. After his entertainment at Essen the Emperor will join his family at Wilhelmshohe, and Aug. 9 he will go to Baden to attend a grand function upon the occasion of the seventieth birthday of the Grand Duke of Baden.

A report of doubtful authenticity has been in circulation that the heads of the Federal States have given their assent to the Emperor to ask the Grand Duke of Baden to assume the title of King, with a union of the Grand Duchy of Baden and the Reichsland. When the question of linking the Grand Duchy of Baden with the Reichsland was seriously discussed some years ago, the heads of the Federal States were unanimous in declaring against the proposal.

German Summer Resorts.

The season at most of the Summer resorts is in full blast, and some of the places are beginning to be crowded. Kissingen, where the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and several German State officials have arrived, is not yet full, however, and the season at Homburg will not begin to boom until the middle of August, when the Prince of Wales will arrive, an event which will bring with it a host of Americans. Carlsbad already is crowded. Among the sojourners there are the Princess Clementine of Saxe-Coburg, and her son, Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria; ex-King Milan of Servia; Duke Siegfried of Bavaria, Prince Dolgouroukoff, and Col. William Jay and family of New-York, and a large number of other Americans.

The French Exposition.

The acceptance by Germany of an invitation to be represented at the Paris exhibition in 1900 is commented upon variously by the Berlin and provincial German press. The Tageblatt, in its article upon the subject, thinks it indicates the security of peace for many years to come and a prospect of the ultimate reconciliation of Germany and France.

The Hamburg Correspondent says that, although exhibitors are fatigued with exhibitions, particularly after their experience at the World's Fair in Chicago, it is an act of political courtesy, and would testify to the friendly disposition of Germany toward France if Germany would take a large part in the exhibition.

The Hamburger Nachrichten, in an article written in a thoroughly Bismarckian vein, refuses to share in the view that Germany's taking part in the exhibition is necessary. German industries, the paper says, ought not to be advised to take part in the exhibition unless their own interests prompt them to do so. "Nobody," the Nachrichten adds, "can even remotely foretell what may happen to France before 1900. Germans ought not to show a disposition to cultivate the French. It is a sentiment thrown away, is received with scant courtesy, and does not abate the vehemence of their desire for revanche. It is best to trust to impressing France by the strength of our army and the growing numerical dominance of the German people, who must keep in mind the fact that France will not hesitate to spring at their throats the moment she thinks she has a chance to win."

Plans for Naval Extensions.

Admiral Hollmann, the head of the Ministry of the Imperial Navy, accompanied by the members of the Marine Budget Committee of the Reichstag, one of whom was Dr. Lieber, the leader of the Centrist Party in the Chamber, has inspected the arsenals and forts at Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, and other places. This inspection is regarded as preliminary to an increase in the strength of the German Navy. Dr. Lieber, upon his return to Berlin, said that the naval expenditures.

Dr. Bumiller, who is connected with the Colonial Department of the Foreign Office, has returned to Berlin from Crete. He denies that he visited that island upon an official mission, but it is nevertheless believed that he did, as he is to report to the Emperor.

Silver Question at Buda-Pesth.

The Agricultural Congress, which will meet at Buda-Pesth Sept. 17, will discuss, at the request of the Hungarian Government, the questions of the establishment of a silver currency, the desirability of an international agreement, and the ratio of the metals.

M. de Witte, Russian Minister of Finance, and Herr Rothstein, the Russian financial agent in Berlin, will meet representatives of the Bleichroders and other financial firms in Berlin Tuesday to arrange for the floating of a Russian loan of 300,000,000 marks. The Rothschilds of Paris will take part of the loan, but none of it will be issued in London.

The Emperor has conferred the Order of the Black Eagle upon the Prince of Wied upon the occasion of his silver wedding, which was celebrated yesterday.

BROOKLYN'S AMBITIOUS TROOPERS

Have Gone into a Camp of Their Own for Practice.

The new cavalry troop in Brooklyn, known as Troop C, is composed of men who are anxious to become known as members of the crack troop of the National Guard, and they are taking every advantage to perfect themselves in drilling and riding.

The first platoon, under command of Capt. Clayton, went into camp Saturday in the old orchard on the Shore Road, near Fort Hamilton. They had a mounted drill of two hours' duration before breakfast yesterday morning and another hard-working drill in the afternoon.

The friends of the troopers called at the camp yesterday and witnessed the drills. The second platoon will go into camp today, and on Tuesday the entire troop will work together.

A Becalmed Fleet Finds Wind.

The Savannah Line steamship Kansas City, which arrived yesterday, reported passing, between Capes Lookout and Hatteras, a large fleet of sailing vessels bound south before a strong northeast wind. They had been detained north of Hatteras for several days by headwinds.

Arrivals from Havre.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from Havre on the French Line steamship La Gascogne were Charles G. Rathgen, Lieut. F. S. Strong, Julius E. Stern, Oscar Wormser, and Gilbert C. Wood.

PASTOR AND SOCIETY AT ODDS.

Use of a Room Taken Away—Statement Distributed at Services.

Nothing was said at any of the four masses at the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Fordham, yesterday, in reference to the controversy between the pastor, the Rev. James C. Rigney, and the Catholic Benevolent Society connected with the church.

The society for many years has held its meetings in a room attached to the church, which is at One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street and Creston Avenue. Father Rigney announced from the altar steps a week ago that the society could no longer have the use of the room, and at the same time advised the congregation not to attend the society's annual excursion, because those managing it had ignored the pastor in making arrangements. The society sought temporary quarters in a Tammany clubhouse in Webster Avenue, and went ahead with its excursion, which was held last Tuesday. It was decided by several members of the society to prepare a printed statement, to be distributed among the congregation. The statement, which follows, was handed to the members of the congregation as they entered the church at the different masses yesterday:

Roman Catholic Benevolent Society of Fordham wish to correct a statement made by our reverend pastor from the altar. He claimed we never contributed anything toward the church. We claim we did, and our records will show the same, and, if necessary, can be substantiated by affidavit.

Our society charges only 25 cents monthly dues, which is not sufficient to meet the demands made upon us, having a good many old and feeble members to look after. Therefore, we give an annual excursion and ball to keep our funds in a way to meet all demands made upon us, as our benefits call for $5 a week for three months in case of sickness or disability and $50 for each death.

Our pastor demands half the receipts, and to do that we could not exist as an organization and meet our obligations.

We submit the following to show that we have contributed something as a society:

In 1894, through refreshments collected and sold by us on Mrs. Clinton's grounds, $86; January, 1895, to fair, $50; January, 1895, on Mrs. Clinton's grounds, same as 1894, $76; January, 1896, by vote of society, $100; for masses each year, $60. JOHN L. COTTER, President.

EDWARD LYNCH, Secretary.

The church was well filled at the 10:30 o'clock mass. The assistant pastor, the Rev. M. F. Horan, officiated. After the services the Rev. Father Horan said that he did not wish to discuss the matter for publication.

"Our pastor, the Rev. Father Rigney, is absent from the city, and it would be improper for me to say anything about this printed statement. Father Rigney will return to the city the latter part of the week, and, if he thinks necessary, will discuss the matter. I do not wish to talk in his absence."

There was a reluctance shown on the part of members of the benevolent society to say anything that would prolong the controversy. All seemed to regret that the controversy had become public, and were anxious that it should be allowed to rest. One member said that, whereas, the society had doubtless some cause to feel aggrieved, it would be better to quietly adjust the difficulty than to go into open rebellion against their pastor. It was said that only fifteen of the 150 members of the society attended the excursion last Tuesday.

SHE HAD HUSBANDS TO BURN.

Capt. Schley's Tale About the Attractive Widow.

Capt. Schley, United States Navy, is a deservedly renowned story teller. He is also a most genial host, and any one who has been fortunate enough to have dined as his guest on board his vessel never fails to make mention of it on all proper occasions—and some have been known to lead the conversation up to "dining on shipboard," that the Captain's hospitality might be praised and some of his stories retold. Not that any one can repeat his stories as he tells them, for an old story with his elaboration is practically a new one, but somehow, after he has told a story, it bears a stamp that makes it current everywhere.

The Captain has a new story—at least, it was new to the old raconteurs to whom he told it the other night, while entertaining them on his ship, lying off Staten Island—and here it is:

"Mrs. Murphy had been a remarkably fortunate woman in some respects. As a girl she had been pretty, as a widow she had been comely, and after her second husband had died she had had a robust attractiveness that soon led to a third venture in the field of matrimony.

"Pat, Mike, and Dennis had gone the way of all flesh, and Mrs. Murphy, having just 'dacently disposed of Dinnis,' was mourning her loss with a philosophy bred of experience, when Mrs. O'Hoolahan, Mrs. McCafferty, and Mrs. Haggerty, all widows, 'just dropped in to console the poor cratur who had been trated to so much misfortune.'

"The 'tay' was on the stove. All were made welcome, and after 'Dinnis's' many good qualities had been dilated upon and a few hard-wrung tears had been wiped away on a mourning wrap that had done service before and the visitors were about to depart, with wishes for better luck next time, Mrs. Haggerty asked:

"'An' Mrs. Murphy, phwat did ye do wid yer first husband?'

"'Shure, I cramated him,' said Mrs. Murphy.

"'An' phwat did ye do wid yer second husband?' asked Mrs. McCafferty.

"'I cramated him, too,' was the reply.

"'An' Dinnis—did ye cramate him?'

"'Sure I did—they was all cramated.'

"'Oh, mushā, mushā!' said Mrs. O'Hoolahan. 'We had but wan apiece, an' Mrs. Murphy had husbands to burn.'"

TIMELY TROTTING TOPICS

GRAND CIRCUIT RACES AT DETROIT PROMISE WELL.

The Demand for Shorter Contests and Quicker Action in Harness Racing to be Catered To—Fliers That Will Take Part in the Merchants and Manufacturers' $10,000 Stake of the Detroit Driving Club—Fewer Free-for-Alls This Season.

It is rather early to compare what its members are pleased to call the new Grand Trotting Circuit with the midsummer sulky tournaments of former years. Only one of the seven meetings has ended, and, while there was plenty of material for good sport at Saginaw, many of the sensational horses rested during the week.

The financial inducements at the track which has been at the head of the line for three seasons were not as strong as usual, most of the horses being worth the modest sum of $600, four of them reaching the thousand-dollar mark. This was a considerable falling off from last year, when Saginaw gave four premiums of $2,000, and had but one purse that did not get into four figures. There was no free-for-all for either gait this time, and altogether the attractions of the week were few.

The memory of the sensational contest in the open class for trotters last year stands out in striking contrast, for it was at Saginaw that Directum met his Waterloo and disappeared from the turf a broken-down and crippled champion. His record of 2:05¼, made at Nashville in 1893, still stands as a proof of his prowess, and no other trotting stallion has come nearer to it than a second and a half. Not only has the feat withstood all attacks from the kings of the sulky, but with the single exception of Alix no other trotter has equaled it under the same conditions of a contest against other horses.

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While the star of Directum went down in the Saginaw Valley a twelvemonth ago, that of another Californian, the leviathan gelding Azote, shone brighter than ever. The cast-off from Palo Alto ranch joined the Grand Circuit fresh from his triumph over Fantasy at La Crosse, Wis., where he had at the same time earned the championship of his kind by stepping the first heat in 2:07¼. His defeat of the Buffalo mare did not cause much surprise, as it was no secret that she had not taken on race quality with her years. The meeting with Directum was looked on as the crucial test of Azote's claim on the open classes, and no event of the season was more keenly watched than this one.

This year the appearance of the top-notch performers at the diagonal gait has been deferred till the light-harness brigade leaves Michigan. The first free-for-all trot of the circuit will be at Cleveland, and, with the exception of Indianapolis, there will be a similar contest each week till the series ends in New-York, during the first week in September. In this connection it is worthy of note that there is no longer any necessity of barring any horse now in training from either of the open classes. Such a compliment has been paid to Guy among the trotters and Johnston among the pacers within recent memory, but any of the cracks can get a race nowadays. This is especially true of the side-wheelers, for even Robert J. had to take his share of reverses last season, though he carried everything before him in 1894, the year of his greatest success, both against the watch and his living rivals.

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The path of victory has been more smooth for the record-breaking trotters of late years. Some of them, such as Sunol and Nancy Hanks, were not asked to meet all-comers after they had won the championship, but Alix and Azote both bore the brunt of battle from the beginning to the end of the campaign in which they accomplished their greatest feats against the chronograph. Neither of these stout-hearted campaigners met with defeat after they came into Monroe Salisbury's charge, a fact which makes the bluff old Californian's turf career the more notable, and his absence this year the more to be regretted.

Alix is practically in retirement at Red Oak, Iowa, and the present condition of Azote, who was sent to M. E. McHenny, at Freeport, Ill., last Winter, remains a mystery. Though the first free-for-all trot of the Grand Circuit closed at Cleveland last Monday, no sign had come from the clever reinsman who has the big gelding in hand that he would start him against Beuzetta and the other cracks that are likely to take part in the race. The prospect for anything like good-sized fields in this champion class is by no means hopeless, for there are several trotters, such as Kentucky Union, Pat. L. Onoqua, and Klamath, that are likely to get into this select company.

As there are classes as low as 2:08 at other points, all of the trotting celebrities except Alix, Azote, Fantasy, and Beuzetta can get engagements without having to enter the free-for-all. Much the same thing obtains among the pacers, the speed handicap being still lower for the lateral gait. It is not always easy, however, to get enough starters with the champions left out, the 2:06 pace at Saginaw last Thursday having to be cancelled on this account.

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If the preliminary skirmish at Saginaw passed off quietly, the battle promises to be on in earnest before the sulkies leave Michigan. The horsemen have found Detroit a profitable place for the last eight years, and this season the opportunities for reaping a substantial reward at the City of the Straits are more extensive than ever. It was a somewhat venturesome ambition that provided for a programme lasting seven days, but the manner in which it has been patronized settles all doubt as to its expediency. The card is not only a valuable one for the owners and trainers, but it has the further merit of catering to the growing demand for shorter contests and quicker action in harness racing. It is not a new venture for the Detroit Driving Club to depart from the stereotyped plan of insisting that a horse should beat the field three times. In 1890 some of the classes were made for two heats to decide the disposition of the purse. The innovation was a decided novelty, but was not tried again in that city. Other points of the important circuit, such as Lexington and Nashville, followed the example of Detroit, but these desultory attempts to lessen the number of heats have not had any marked effect, and the long-drawn battle of unlimited rounds remains.

This year a free-for-all pace, to be decided in a mile dash, was arranged for the first day of the Detroit meeting, and received six entries. The absence of Robert J. and John R. Gentry is somewhat remarkable, as the purse is fixed at $2,500. It is only a question of a year or two when these fast classes will be changed from the killing task of three heats to the lighter one that will enable more horses to start and give the spectators more speed than they are likely to see under the prevailing conditions.

It has already been found that to lighten the burden of the crack performers does not detract from the drawing capacity of their engagements. The special for Robert J. and John R. Gentry at Nashville in October, 1894, was a best-two-in-three affair, and brought the biggest crowd of the week to Cumberland Park. That the race itself was a fizzle was not the fault of the horses or the manner of conducting the contest, but the conservative track managers were inclined to attach the odium where it did not belong, and made the celebrated dead heat decision the text for a sermon on the danger of departing from the beaten path. The match between Joe Patchen and Gentry at Chicago and the free-for-all pace at Elkhart a week later were both ended in two heats, and proved exciting enough to suit anybody.

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While the offering of a purse or stake worth $10,000 began quite early in the history of the Grand Circuit, Detroit remains the only member of the series where so rich a plum is to be obtained. Hartford was the first city to make such a prize an annual fixture, and the Charter Oak Stake was the classical event of the Summer tour from 1883 until Connecticut blue laws closed the gates of the historic course, for which the race was named. Rochester tried the Flower City Stake for a few years, but found it a losing investment, but the Merchants and Manufacturers' Stake of the Detroit Driving Club continues to enjoy a greater popularity than ever. Since it was made the feature of the week at the Michigan metropolis, this big prize has never failed to furnish a contest worthy of its value. Only two favorites have won, the black mare Nightingale in 1892 and The Corporal last year. The seventh renewal of the "M. and M.," as the circuit followers call it for convenience, has resulted in so many nominations that the field is likely to be the largest that ever started for this prize. In the official list of entries there are twenty-eight trotters eligible to compete for it, but there will doubtless be several withdrawals before the race is called on Tuesday.

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As the "M. and M." is open to trotters eligible to the 2:24 class, it brings together most of the new aspirants for faster records each season. The present one is no exception, and in the long list of candidates there are few whose ability is known. New-York has a representative in Princess Clara, a young mare that created a sensation as a yearling by winning a heat at Nashville in 2:26½. That was in 1893, and the filly has done nothing since then to sustain the great reputation she earned when she was a débutante.

THE FAWNS ARE DOING VERY WELL.

They Are a New Attraction at the Glen Island Zoological Gardens.

The doe at the Glen Island zoological gardens which last Tuesday gave birth to four fawns was a great attraction yesterday with her young. This, so far as can be learned, is the first case of the kind on record. The doe belongs to the species Cervus Virginianus. It is not unusual for a doe to give birth to two fawns at a time, but neither Prof. McCormick nor Walter Bannister, the Superintendent of the gardens, has been able to find another case where four have been born at a time.

The fawns were about the usual size at birth, but they did not appear to be very strong. Now, however, they are growing in strength at a rapid rate. They are handsome little spotted creatures.

Sold a Rented Bicycle.

John Ross, twenty-eight years old, of 412 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, rented a bicycle on July 9 from Henry W. Moebus, who keeps a bicycle store at 315 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street. The young man failed to return the wheel, and subsequently he was arrested. In the Harlem Court yesterday Ross said he broke the wheel and then sold it for the sum of $10. Magistrate Wentworth held the prisoner in $300 bail for examination July 21.

The New-York Mercury's Sale.

The New-York Mercury, which was established as a daily paper in 1892, has passed into the control of a syndicate of free-silver men, who propose to make it the organ of the free-silver section of the National Democracy. L. A. Phillips will remain general manager, and James F. Graham will be editor. It is the management's intention to enlarge the paper within a few days.

Chevalier Paid for His Fun.

Gabriel Chevalier of 218 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, who was arrested Saturday night last for driving recklessly in Fifth Avenue, near One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, running down several bicyclists, was arraigned before Magistrate Wentworth, in the Harlem Court, yesterday, and fined $10 for disorderly conduct.

NO ROOMS AT LONG BRANCH

THE HOTELS CROWDED TO THEIR FULLEST CAPACITY.

Proprietors Compelled to Turn Many People Away—The Pleasantest Sunday of the Summer—Members of the Twenty-second Regiment Enjoying Tent Life—Mrs. Willard Injured While Wheeling—Hotel Arrivals.

LONG BRANCH, July 19.—To-day at this resort has been the most pleasant Sunday since the opening of the season. Not since the racing at Monmouth Park have the hotels been so crowded as they were yesterday and to-day. Nearly every proprietor was compelled to turn people away, and many of those who were disappointed came here intending to spend the remainder of the season.

James Illingsworth of Newark has purchased the James Scott cottage, on Lincoln Avenue, Elberon. Mr. Illingsworth was a Summer resident of Elberon four years ago. The price paid was $14,000.

Mrs. Willard of New-York, a cottager at North Long Branch, while riding on her bicycle, was run into by a "scorcher" and badly bruised.

Arthur Byron of John Drew's company has returned to his Summer home after a trip to the Pacific coast.

The members of the Twenty-second Regiment enjoyed the sea breezes and good roads here to-day. Ten tents were pitched for their use on the West End lawn.

E. Scofield of the First National Bank of New-York City is ill in his Elberon cottage.

William H. Borg, son of Simon Borg, who is occupying a Summer cottage at Elberon, is in the Adirondack Mountains.

Lawyer Brown of California, who is well known among the sporting fraternity, is said to have won $22,000 last night at John Daly's club.

J. J. O'Donohue of New-York, who is occupying the Drexel cottage, at West End, is recovering slowly.

W. Cantwell and wife and John Eckel of New-York were guests at the Megill cottage over Sunday.

J. S. Armstrong, who has just returned from Europe, is now occupying the Houghton cottage.

I. N. Freese of New-York has taken possession of the Beers cottage at Monmouth Beach.

Mrs. C. C. Bowne, who has been ill for some time, is now convalescing.

Mrs. S. W. O'Donald and family of New-York City are among the guests at the Truax cottage.

Mrs. H. Durham of Brooklyn, accompanied by her son and daughter, are among the recent arrivals at the Woodlawn Farm.

Mrs. E. A. Gillon of Brooklyn and Mrs. Daniel Havens of New-York are visiting Mrs. Edward L. Havens.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cotter and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gammon of New-Bedford, Mass., are guests of Mrs. Arthur Davis.

The Rev. William Grosvenor, formerly of Lenox, now of the Church of the Incarnation, New-York, preached in St. Peter's Church to-day.

Mrs. E. G. Edwards of New-York has moved into the Mulberry cottage.

A. Loeming of New-York is in the Cross cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Morford of Huntington, L. I., and R. J. Kelley and wife are the guests of Edwin Kelley at Galilee.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gildersleeve, Mrs. A. J. Tice, and C. F. Kline, all of Sayreville, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Kline of Third Avenue over Sunday.

The guests who were booked at the West End Hotel over Sunday were:

W. P. Gentle, Elizabeth, N. J.; William Maxor, Wallace W. Vreeland, R. G. Smith, H. V. Piaget, Jr., Jersey City; Wilfred Patterson and wife, J. A. Turner, O. B. Merrill, Boston, Mass.; Clark I. Bretta, Cleveland, Ohio; Michael Fust, Brooklyn; S. M. Stern, St. Louis, Mo.; W. J. Lindsay, Savannah, Ga.; C. A. Hart, Staten Island; Philip Heller and Dr. Lewis, Jersey City; J. D. Baker and wife, Holmes D. Baker, Frederick, Md.; Miss Minnie B. Legg, Baltimore, Md.; Walter A. Hirsch, C. R. Baird, Harry Fernberger, George W. Ludlow and wife, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. E. Abell, Jr., Mrs. G. L. Fox, Miss May Watson, Brooklyn; John Sander, London; S. B. Goucher, Toronto, Canada; Arthur Mayer, Henry Strauz, W. H. Settle, W. W. Peabody, Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio; B. Floersheim, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. Schultz, A. C. Hinz, San Francisco, Cal.; L. J. Lilienthal, Montgomery; William J. Bornemann, J. T. Smith, Newark, N. J.; C. A. Stonehill, Chicago, Ill.; Edward T. Green and M. Beasley, Jr., Trenton, N. J.; Miss Lizzie A. Gulick, C. Sumner Havens, Toms River, N. J.; E. Drelfers, Pittsburg, Penn.; H. A. Haven, Brooklyn; Samuel Woolner, Peoria, Ill.; W. M. Thompson and wife, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Jacobson, Newburg, N. Y.; William E. Lehman, Julius Schwab, Newark, N. J.; O. C. Giffner and family, Mrs. Schneehage, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Heimerdinger, Will Rafel, Mrs. Charles Popper, Misses B. and L. Popper, J. Finn, Will R. Pittman, Irving W. Bamberger, Clarence A. Strouse, Frank R. Throppe, L. Schermerhorn, Gus Bennett, L. K. Peacock, Mr. Thurman, Miss Jessie Fanshauer, Samuel Cohen, the Rev. James C. Rigney, L. V. O'Connor, M. M. Belding, Jr. F. M. Frobisher, Charles M. Rosenthal, Mrs. C. L. Knubel.

Mrs. N. C. Kingsley, Mrs. C. Sharp, J. Stein, M. Stein, Maurice Heller, Leo C. Baum, James B. Townsend, R. H. Wolf, T. H. Wentworth, C. D. McMurtry, M. H. Dalberg, John J. Conville, George Stevenson, Maurice C. Steinbach, J. B. Bonden, Jr., Frederick Winson, W. Endel, Max S. Kallman, M. Mirabeau, Charles Katzenberg, F. Wolf, Louis Long, Ben Gershel, John Bamberger, H. Roos, Lawrence Davis, David Meyershern, H. Sinauer, L. V. Bell, E. B. Talcott, L. F. Straus, E. S. Veith, J. C. Rosenbaum, Henry Hess, H. B. Stein, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron De Borden, George H. Meyers, Henry Dreyfuss, S. Landes, Alfred Adler, J. Newman, M. E. Boas, M. S. Bondy, W. Bondy, A. Bondy, Jessie Guterman, Albert S. Kaliske, H. Mitchell, J. Meyer, H. Strauss, A. M. Elkins, G. H. Shumar, Louis P. Rothschilds, Louis H. Bronner, Edward A. Stern, Samuel F. Manges, R. M. Morton, J. W. Jacobus, O. Whitehead and family, Edward C. Stone, James Breen, M. Sampson, J. E. Kent, Louis Rosenfeld, Martin Friedlander, L. W. Morrison, J. L. Walker, D. L. Bleyer, all of New-York City.

The arrivals at the Howland Hotel were:

Mrs. N. W. Kellogg, S. T. Packard, E. G. Bach of Chicago, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stewart, Col. Amos Barnes, Fred Paul of Boston, Mass.; J. B. Lauber, S. E. Zabrowsky, E. D. Bernheimer, Henry Roth, Frank Roth, St. Louis, Mo.; H. H. Ensign, New-Haven, Conn.; Miss Rosa Wiest, Louisville, Ky.; Mose Apell, Denver, Col.; G. A. Maddox, Newark, N. J.; A. M. Marks, Cambridge, Mass.; H. L. Schamberg, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. M. Lavung, Grand Rapids, Mich.; D. G. Ames, B. T. Pratt, B. Headley, San Francisco, Cal.; Sadie M. Sterne, Galveston, Texas; D. P. McCartney, Washington, D. C.; Walter Fleischman, J. L. Adler, George S. Gagnon, F. Wilkins, Dr. James A. Nichols, L. Kellogg, R. L. Fischer, J. A. Wood, Samuel Simon, Leo Schlesinger, Miss L. Rawvant, Horace M. Graff, John H. Hart, Mrs. Erwin S. Pala, P. Dansaen, William Goldman, Emil Hensehel, S. L. Klugman, E. Talicensteim, I. S. Hart, George Solomon, E. Clarke, A. Rosenbaum, W. R. Hollingshead, William Meyer, D. B. Johnson, Charles S. Cohen, F. B. James, E. T. Lewis, E. B. Jackson, J. D. Lansing, Sol Reins, Abe Frankenberg, Nathan Strauss, Sylvia Metzler, Miss Flora Metzler, Charles Solomon, M. Solomon, James E. Spiegelberg, Jacob C. Balz, Howard Wilson, L. Goodkind, J. L. Engelbert, M. L. Stevenson, L. Levy, Charles L. Spiegelberg, A. S. Webster and wife, Lewis Z. Bach, I. B. Brook, S. Blumauer, George W. Levy, L. Levy, W. Boardman, Samuel Meyer, Herbert L. Schamberg, Charles J. Lightstone, Louis Adler, J. Balz, Miss M. G. Balz, Arthur S. Balz, Mrs. and Miss Hartmann, A. Reuben, M. Weil, J. H. Van Arsdale, Henry Cohen, the Misses Sullivan, William Fisher and wife, Jacob Simon, Miss N. Leopold, William Lippman, Miss R. Levenson, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dowd, and A. Meyers, all of New-York City.

THIEVES CAUGHT BY ADVERTISING.

George W. Lawrence Trapped the Men Who Robbed His Safe.

The safe in George W. Lawrence's coal office, at 296 Fairmount Avenue, Jersey City, was opened with false keys and $100 in money and $1,200 in notes and checks stolen during the night of July 10.

The police arrested James Herbert of 634 Communipaw Avenue, and James Leonard of 398 West Side Avenue, who were employed by Mr. Lawrence, for the robbery, but they were discharged for want of evidence.

Mr. Lawrence a few days later received a letter postmarked Newark, and signed "A. B. C.," telling him that if he would insert a personal in a New-York newspaper he might get his notes and checks back. After consultation with the police, Mr. Lawrence complied with the request.

The next day he received a letter that had been mailed in New-York. In it he was told that he must pay a reward, and that if he were willing to give $100, to advertise a second time and say so. This was done.

As Mr. Lawrence sat in his office Saturday afternoon a boy entered and handed him a note, which stated that if he would accompany the bearer and take the money with him, the boy would show him where to find the checks and notes.

Mr. Lawrence told the boy that he had no one to leave in the office and could not go just then, but that if he would return in half an hour he would be ready to close the office and would then go with him. The boy went away, saying he would return at the appointed time.

While he was gone, Mr. Lawrence telephoned to Police Headquarters, and when the boy returned, two detectives were in waiting. They followed Mr. Lawrence and the boy to Montgomery Street and Bergen Avenue, where the boy spoke to two men. The three were placed under arrest.

At Police Headquarters the men described themselves as William Smith, twenty-nine years old, of 129 Newark Avenue, and Elmer Brown, forty-five, of 10 Gobel Street, Newark. The boy said he was Charles Kenn, thirteen years old, of 713 Barford Street, Baltimore.

Chief Murphy recognized Brown as a man who, under the name of William Morgan, had been sent to State Prison in 1891 for burglary. His picture is 758 in the Rogues' Gallery. His identity was fully established by the word "Katy" tattoed on his arm. He then confessed, and also admitted having robbed Mr. Lawrence's safe.

The Baltimore police were asked by wire about the boy Kenn, and sent back word that he was one of the cleverest thieves ever known in that city. The prisoners were committed for trial.

EXCURSIONISTS AT NEWPORT.

Great Throng on the Beach—Concert and Dinners at the Casino.

NEWPORT, July 19.—Newport was overrun to-day with excursionists from eastern cities and places along the Sound. The beach was crowded early in the afternoon.

Many cottagers attended the Casino concert to-night. Several dinners were given in the grill room. Among those who registered at the Casino to-day were Francis Bellamy and J. D. F. Lanier of New-York, and W. C. Eustis of Washington. Mr. Eustis has arrived for the season and will engage in polo.

Among the prominent arrivals to-day were Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Caswell, O. L. Wisner, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Milcher, Irving More, Mr. and Mrs. S. Klein, J. W. Aspell, F. Minturn, Mrs. J. W. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Price, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dixon of New-York, Mr and Mrs. William F. Schenck of Franklin, Ohio; Frank A. Miller of Denver, T. H. Newberry, H. B. Jay, Stracharm S. Hendric, of Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Warner, John H. Oliver of Washington, William M. Virgin, Miss E. L. Virgin, H. L. Potter, H. B. Lewis, A. J. Buffum, G. H. Burroughs of Providence; Col. R. E. Hatch of St. Louis; Charles H. Blood, James M. McGinley, H. K. Pease, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wilson of Boston; George E. Eager of Chicago; George E. Pettitt, B. H. Prior, Miss Ruth S. Brewer of Worcester; Everett Shepardson of Los Angeles.

The Rev. Dr. William Kirkus of Orange, N. J., officiated at All Saints Chapel today, and Archdeacon Andrews of Guilford, Conn., at Emmanuel Church.

An Irish Love Story.

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. . . By Madeline S. Bridges.

SYNOPSIS.

Conrad Kane, an Irish guide on Lough Erne, tells the story of his romance. He and Ailsie Brogan were lovers, but Ailsie's father objects to Conrad on the score of his poverty. The lovers are separated, and some time afterward Conrad's friend and comrade, Rafe O'Neil, tells him that he has proposed for Ailsie's hand. Conrad is very much upset, but becomes reconciled to the state of affairs, and agrees to be Rafe's best man at the wedding. The wedding party is assembled at Brogan's house, but the bridegroom fails to put in an appearance.

PART II.

I didn't like to be puttin' meself forrit, but at last I tuk me hat from the flure, an' mintioned that I'd stroll away down a bit to mate him, as, bein' best man, it was the laste I cud do. So I wint along a bit av the road an' anodher bit, an' anodher, till I kem to the dure av his house, an' there wasn't a hilt nor hair av him to be found. His people had staarted away to the chapel, to be ready for the weddineers. I seen them sittin' in the pews whin I kem by—but—no Rafe.

What cud I do but go back to the house, an' be this toime it was more like a wake nor a weddin'. The bridesmaids was cryin' an' lamentin', and the oul' weemin was shakin' their heads, but not a word nor a tear from Ailsie. Wan neighbor hed it to say that Rafe was seen goin' through the gap with a thravelin' bag in his han' at the clearin' o' day, and anodher was ready to swear he watched him, not one hour ago, skairtin' down be Reilpie's bog, for it was talked a bit that he had a swatehaart on the hill beyant, an' there was pits an' holes he might fall into, for the surest foot is niver sure crossin' a bog, an' mebbe the poor b'y was sunk deep an' dead.

But in the middle av all the floory in kem little Dinny Quin roonin' with a letther in his fist. Oop he goes to the fadther:

"Rafe O'Neil gev me this," sez he. "An' he's away an' the coach with Tom the Post."

Oul' Brogan bruk the wafer, the letther shakin' in his han' till ye cud hear it rattlin', but sorra the word he cud mek out, hed or tail. It was Craig, the schoolmasther, stud oop an' read it out as plain as a, b, c.

"Rispicted Misther Brogan, Miss Brogan an'

SALES OF REALTY TO-DAY.

The following sales at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Donald McLean, referee, 300 to 334 East Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 150 feet west of First avenue, 66 by 100.11, three-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $26,900.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, Lots 23 and 24 on the map of Chrystie heirs, Twenty-fourth Ward, on east side of a proposed street, — by 91.50 by 50 by 68.97, with right of way to Macomb's Dam Road. Due on judgment, $4,600.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, James R. Butler, referee, 440 West Twenty-third Street, south side, 350 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.8, five-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,200.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward T. Wood, referee, 116 and 118 West Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 156 feet west of Columbus Avenue, each 25.6 by 100.5, two four-story brownstone dwellings. Due on judgment, $2,300; on prior mortgage, $38,000.

By B. L. Kenelly, foreclosure sale, N. T. M. Melliss, referee, 230 to 234 East Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 150.11 feet west of Second Avenue, each 25.6 by 100.5, three five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $22,565; on prior mortgage, $45,000.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...4:45|Sun sets...7:27|Moon sets..12:19

HIGH WATER JULY 20.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
3:21 A. M.	3:47 A. M.	5:36 A. M.
3:52 P. M.	4:26 P. M.	6:15 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JULY 20.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Aller	Bremen	July 11
Bovic	Liverpool	July 10
Circassia	Glasgow	July 10
El Sud	New-Orleans	July 16
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Genoa	July 9
Massilia	Gibraltar	July 3
Olympia	Gibraltar	July 3
Pocasset	Gibraltar	July 10
Yucatan	Havana	July 16

TUESDAY, JULY 21.

Advance	Colon	July 14
City of Augusta	Savannah	July 18
Curityo	St. Thomas	July 13
Holbein	St. Lucia	July 13
Hudson	New-Orleans	July 15
Noordland	Antwerp	July 11
State of Nebraska	Glasgow	July 10

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22.

El Monte	New-Orleans	July 17
H. H. Meier	Bremen	July 11
Hogarth	St. Lucia	July 15
Idaho	Hull	July 8
Iroquois	Jacksonville	July 19
Mississippi	London	July 9
Spree	Bremen	July 11
Yumuri	Havana	July 18

THURSDAY, JULY 23.

Peconic	Gibraltar	July 8
Werkendam	Rotterdam	July 11

FRIDAY, JULY 24.

America	Boulogne	July 14
Llandaff City	Swansea	July 10
Lucania	Liverpool	July 18
New-York	Southampton	July 18

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
Wordsworth	July 20	Pern'buco	301 Prod. Ex.
Allianca	July 20	Colon	Pier 29 R.
Ciudad Condal	July 20	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Seminole	July 21	Jacksonville	Pier 29 E. R.
Trave	July 21	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Xantho City	July 21	Savannah	Pier 24 N. R.
St. Paul	July 22	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	July 22	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Berlin	July 22	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
El Sol	July 22	New Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Vigilancia	July 22	Havana	113 Wall St.
F. Bismarck	July 23	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of Nebraska	July 24	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Rio Grande	July 24	Brunswick	Pier 30 N. R.
Iroquois	July 24	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Galileo	July 25	London	22 State St.
British King	July 25	Antwerp	22 State St.
Scandia	July 25	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Umbria	July 25	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	July 25	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Spaarndam	July 25	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mississippi	July 25	London	3 Bowling Gr.
Hudson	July 25	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Circassia	July 25	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Aller	July 25	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	July 25	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Leona	July 25	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Philadelphia	July 25	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Carib Prince	July 25	Pern'buco	P. L., Pro. Ex.
Alvena	July 25	Kingston	24 State St.
Spree	July 25	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Curacao	July 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
New-York	July 29	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Adriatic	July 29	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	July 29	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Portia	July 29	Halifax	9 Stone St.
Advance	July 30	Colon	29 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Aug. 1	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Bretagne	Aug. 1	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Camotense	Aug. 1	No. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Mohawk	Aug. 1	London	1 Broadway.
Palatia	Aug. 1	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Lucania	Aug. 1	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	Aug. 1	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Aug. 4	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Germanic	Aug. 5	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	Aug. 5	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Para	Aug. 5	Pern'buco	301 Prod. Ex.
Silvia	Aug. 5	Halifax	9 Stone St.
Friesland	Aug. 5	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	Aug. 6	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of California	Aug. 8	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Anchoria	Aug. 8	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Aug. 8	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Etruria	Aug. 8	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	Aug. 8	London	1 Broadway.
Saale	Aug. 8	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Patria	Aug. 8	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Bourgogne	Aug. 8	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Havel	Aug. 11	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Aug. 12	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Aug. 12	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Aug. 12	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
A. Victoria	Aug. 13	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Campania	Aug. 15	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Aug. 15	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, July 19.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Baudelon, Havre July 11, with mdse and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 A. M.

SS Ardanrose, (Br.,) Smith, Calbarien July 7, via Gibara, with mdse to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 12:05 A. M.

SS Schiedam, (Dutch,) de Vries, Amsterdam July 1, with mdse and passengers to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Howick Hall, (Br., new, 2,377 tons,) Kilvert, Sunderland June 30, in ballast and with 1 passenger to J. W. Parker & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah July 16, with mdse and passengers to G. M. Sorrel.

SS Caribbee, (Br.,) McKay, St. Lucia June 29, via Santiago de Cuba July 9, with mdse to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:15 A. M.

SS Gallileo, (Br.,) Forth, London July 4, with mdse to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 A. M.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Richmond, Davis, Richmond, Va., with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Bark Payson Tucker, (of Portland,) Oakes, Seville 37 ds, with mdse to order—vessel to Pendleton, Carver & Nichols.

SS S. Oteri, Pizzati, Celba July 13, with fruit to W. W. Hurlburt. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 P. M.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Jones, St. Vincent, Cape Verde, July 8, in ballast to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Jacksonville July 16, via Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Boujer, Rotterdam July 8, with mdse and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. East of Fire Island at 6:20 P. M.

SS Annandale, (Br.,) Davies, Tilt Cove, N. F., July 12, with iron ore to American Metal Company—vessel to Norton & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Idaho, (Br.,) Marshall, Hull July 8, with mdse to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7:35 P. M.

Ship Margarethe, (Ger.,) Pappe, Bremen 54 ds, with mdse to order—vessel to George F. Varrelman.

Sailed.

SS Vittoria, for ampico, via Baltimore.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 19.—SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Kessler, from New-York for Cherbourg and Bremen, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Santelli, from New-York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from Liverpool, did. from Queenstown for New-York at 8:30 A. M. to-day.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—

1—Vetere vs. Maresi. 2—Matter of Coster. 3—Danenhauer vs. Dorral Company. 4—Gallagher vs. Baird. 5—Johnson vs. Campion. 6—West vs. Brien. 8—Matter of St. Nicholas Bank. 9—Matter of Butcher. 10—Mayer vs. Lindheim. 11—People, &c., vs. Harlem River Bank. 12—Wilkin vs. O'Connor. 12—De Villaverde vs. Casanova. 14—Stolock vs. Hoffmier. 15—Germain vs. Muchlfed. 16—Borchard vs. Borchard. 17—Kuntz vs. Sussman. 18—Leavitt vs. Sanger. 19—Bayer vs. Equitable Gas Light Company. 20—Hirschberg vs. Forgotson. 21—Kallscher vs. Federgreen. 22—Matter of H. L. Judd & Co. 23—Gass vs. Rapp. 24—Levy vs. Larchan. 25—Heerdegen vs. Loreck. 26—Hopkins vs. Clark. 27—Twydrop vs. Twydrop. 28—Reynolds vs. Union Square Bank. 29—Matter of Buckley. 30—Gluf vs. Winslow. 31—Matter of Hartt. 32—Scott vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 33—Stern vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 34—Sickles vs. Mead. 35—Burns vs. Dempsey. 36—Colby vs. Fifth National Bank. 37—Mater of Maass. 38—Hague vs. Simmons. 39—Alcorn vs. Morning Journal Association. 40—De Miranda vs. De Carrillo. 41—Schauzer vs. Bekauser. 42—Feeley vs. Donegan. 43—Matter of Berger Br. Company. 44—O'Leary vs. Hardy. 45—Davis vs. Cornue. 46—Strong vs. Culting. 47—Schechter vs. Knickerbocker Ice Company. 48—Matter of Potts. 49—Jacobson vs. Jacobson. 50—Machoss vs. Machless. 51—Sauer vs. Mayor, &c. 52—Schumacher vs. Koch. 53—Heene vs. Knickerbocker Ice Company. 54—Keeler vs. Brett. 55—Turner vs. The Faultless Pepsin Chips Company. 56—People, &c., vs. Herman. 57—Hohmann. 58—Hohmann vs. Steencken. 59—Calio vs. Leary. 60—Matter of Miller. 61—Chandler vs. Green. 62—McBride vs. McBride. 63—People, &c., vs. German. 64—Matter of Lawrence. 65—Townsend vs. Chapin. 66—People, &c., De Rosa, vs. Societa Ligione Giuseppe Garibaldi di Mutuo Soccarso di New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte motions.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Adjourned until Monday, July 27.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

Wills for Probate.—John W. Miller, Maria S. Kenyon, Joseph Topp, Leah Schwab, Bridget Colahan, George Brunssen, Vincent C. King, Emily K. Davis, and Abraham Kramer, at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimmons, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY,

4 and 6 Warren St.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.

SUBURBAN COTTAGES, WITH ALL IMprovements, to rent up to the 1st of May, 1897, with the option of purchase at PRESENT PRICES, (within that time;) 8 or 9 rooms and bath, with plot 50x150, close to depot, &c.; RENT, $30. Apply to F. B. ROSS, 150 Broadway, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

A COZY BACHELOR APARTMENT TO LET in quiet, desirable location; open fireplace; parquet floor, &c. Apply, 5 East 17th St., or E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BABCOCK, SUSAN A.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ELIZABETH A. BABCOCK and James P. Babcock send greeting: Whereas, Margaret A. Thaxton of New-Brighton, Staten Island, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of October, 1891, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of SUSAN A. BABCOCK, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New-York, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

BANG, HENRY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY J. BANG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Hornblower, Byrne, Taylor & Miller, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of June, 1896. LOUISA A. JEMISON, Executrix. HORNBLOWER, BYRNE, TAYLOR & MILLER, Attorneys for Executrix, 30 Broad St., New-York City. je8-1aw6mM

BENJAMIN, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BENJAMIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 1,186 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of March, 1896. F. W. BERGSTEN, Executor, &c. JOHN E. BROSKY, Attorney for Executor, 49 and 51 Chambers St., N. Y. City. mh30-1aw6mM

BLOODGOOD, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BLOODGOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of April, 1896. HENRY W. HAYDEN, JOHN H. BLOODGOOD, Executors. W. KINTZING POST, Atty. for Executors, 120 Broadway. ap27-1aw6mM

DUNNING, BENJAMIN F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. DUNNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of February, 1896. FRANK DUNNING, Executor. WILLIAM F. DUNNING, Executor. A. J. A. CALLAGHAN, Attorney for Executors, 67 Wall Street, New-York City. f24-1aw6mM

GRANT, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES GRANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Charles Edward Grant, No. 7 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 22nd day of January, 1896. FREDERIC GRANT, CHARLOTTE L. GRANT. ja27-1aw6mM

GRAYDON, MARY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. GRAYDON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the first day of May, 1896. HENRY H. MAN, Executor. DUANE P. COBB, Attorney for Executor, 56 Wall Street, New-York City. 1aw6mM

HENTZE, ANDREW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW HENTZE, also known as Andrew A. Hentze, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Powel & Kropf, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of September, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of March, 1896. ALICIA A. HENTZE, Executrix. POWEL & KROPF, Attorneys for Executrix, 120 Broadway, New-York City. mh9-1aw6mM

IVISON, WILLIAM.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to David B. Ivison, Edward Ivison, Betsey Ann Ivison, Sarah Ivison, Charles Ivison, John C. Ivison, Mary Ivison, Helen Ivison, Emma Ivison, J. Henry Ivison, Martha Bigelow, Jane I. Williams, Augusta B. Dixon, Mary L. Hammel, Jane I. Hoadley, Henry L. Parsons, James Graham Parsons, Ivy Rhea Scott, Ruth Scott, send greeting:

Whereas, David B. Ivison of Rutherford, New-Jersey, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of February, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of WILLIAM IVISON, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the thirtieth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

je29-1aw7wM

JEMISON, ELBERT S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELBERT S. JEMISON, late of the State of Texas, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therpof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Hornblower, Byrne, Taylor & Miller, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of June, 1896. LOUISA A. JEMISON, Executrix. HORNBLOWER, BYRNE, TAYLOR & MILLER, Attorneys for Executrix, 30 Broad St., New-York City. je8-1aw6mM

JOURNEAY, SUSAN M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN M. JOURNEAY, late of said city and county, deceased, to present and exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Henry N. Tiffy, Esq., Nos. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August, 1896.—Dated New-York, February 3rd, 1896. HENRY P. HAVENS, HENRY N. TIFFY, Executors, &c. HENRY N. TIFFY, Attorney for Executors, Nos. 11 and 13 William St., N. Y. City. f3-1aw6mM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LEO-WOLF, HENRIETTA V.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Bertha Louisa Leo-Wolf, Harriet J. Leo-Wolf, Harry W. Leo-Wolf, Helen T. Leo-Wolf, Harriette E. Crary, and Jane Mohr, send greeting:

Whereas, Franklin B. Lord of Lawrence and Daniel Lord of the City of New-York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the second day of December, 1890, and a codicil thereto, bearing date the eleventh day of June, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of HENRIETTA V. LEO-WOLF, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the eighth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New-York, the 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

LUCIUS H. BEERS, Attorney for Petitioners, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy20-1aw6wM

MACPHERSON, INNIS R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against INNIS R. MACPHERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Seabury & Pickford, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of January, 1896. BARBARA RANDER, Administratrix. SEABURY & PICKFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 132 Nassau St., N. Y. City. ja20-1aw6mM

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, UNDER AND in pursuance of the provisions of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of New-York, of an intention to apply to the Surrogate's Court, in the County of Washington, in the State of New-York, for letters of administration upon the goods, chattels, and credits of Abby G. Thomson, late of the Town of Greenwich, Washington County, Washington, State of New-York, deceased, and all creditors of said Abby G. Thomson are hereby notified to present their claims to the Surrogate of said County of Washington on or before the 25th day of August, 1896. I. & J. LAWSON, Attorney, &c., No. 37 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. jy20-2aw4wM&Th

ODELL, ANN M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN M. ODELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of February, 1896. LEO. W. MACAM, Executor. ALBERT J. APPELL, Attorney for Executor, 51 Chambers St., City. mh9-1aw6mM

PIKE, SYLVESTER M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SYLVESTER M. PIKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, administratrix, at the office of Thos. B. Mount, her attorney, in his place of transacting business, at Stony Brook, Suffolk County, New-York, on or before the 28th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of April, 1896. SARAH E. HOGAN, Administratrix. THOS. B. MOUNT, Attorney, Stony Brook, Suffolk Co., N. Y. ap20-1aw6mM

SCHAPPERT, ANTON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTON SCHAPPERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at our place of transacting business, at the office of Hugo H. Ritterbusch, Esq., No. 108 Fulton Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February, 1897, next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of July, 1896. FREDERICK A. BERGHANE, EMIL TOPP, Executors, &c., of Elisabeth, &c., Topp, deceased. HUGO H. RITTERBUSCH, Attorney for Executors, 108 Fulton Street, New-York City. jy13-1aw6mM

ZEREGA, AUGUSTUS.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To ELIZA M. ZEREGA individually and as executrix of the will of Augustus Zerega, deceased, and John A. Zerega and George Theodore Zerega, individually and as executors of the will of Augustus Zerega, deceased; Louis H. Zerega, Francis A. Zerega, Frederick C. Zerega, Alfred L. B. Zerega, Albert Zerega Von Bretton, Azelia C. Huntington, Florence Zerega, John Theodore C. Zerega, Richard A. Zerega, Marie L. Zerega, Anna Zerega Moore, William Irvine Zerega, George Theodore Zerega, Junior; Louis A. Zerega, Lizzie C. Pelham-Clinton, Emily A. Zerega, Augustus Zerega, Martha A. Zerega, Frances Zerega, Gaspar Cesar Zerega, Walter Eliza V. B. Zerega, Victor P. Zerega, J. Frederick Zerega, Bertha Zerega, Horace Barnard, Junior; Louisa H. Barnard, John Augustus Barnard, Howard Huntington, Florence A. Huntington, Augustus Z. Huntington, Frederick L. Huntington, Anna Moore, Theodore Clement Moore, Augustus Zerega, Junior, Alfred Zerega, and John Whitman Zerega, and to all persons interested in the estate of Augustus Zerega, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before the Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-eighth day of July, 1896, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Louisa A. Barnard, as executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In witness whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Louisa A. Barnard, Executrix, 22 William Street, New-York City. je15-1aw6wM

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—N. Y. Supreme Court, New-York County.—UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against BERNARD S. LEVY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22nd day of June, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of July, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the dwelling house thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in Section No. 4, in Block 1169 in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Seventy-eighth Street distant seventy feet two inches easterly from the Boulevard; running thence southerly and parallel with Tenth Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line seventeen feet; thence northerly parallel with Tenth Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the southerly side of Seventy-eighth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Seventy-eighth Street seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning. Being known as Number 234 West Seventy-eighth Street in said city.—Dated New-York, July 2nd, 1896.

HENRY DE FOREST BALDWIN, Referee.

EDWARD W. SHELDON, Plaintiff's Attorney, 45 Wall Street, New-York City. jy3-2aw3wF&M&Jy24

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—DAVID F. CASEY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH L. PARRAGA, FERDINAND M. THIEROT, as executor of the will of MARIE T. MARCH, and FRANCES A. WHIPPLE, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, June 17th, 1896. JOHN WHALEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, 206 Broadway, New-York City.

To the above-named defendant, Joseph L. Parraga: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. George P. Andrews, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 10th day of June, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the County Court House in said city. Dated New-York, June 20th, 1896.

JOHN WHALEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City. je22-2aw6wM&W

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending July 25 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Trave*, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Trave.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul*, via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Britannic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Berlin, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Berlin.")

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship F. Bismarck*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Schiedam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Schiedam.")

SATURDAY.—At 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Aller*, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Cherbourg, must be directed "per Aller";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 8 AM for Genoa direct, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne*, via Havre; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria*, via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and Red Star Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 8:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Wordsworth, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed